COLORADO NEWS.

TRACK-LAYERS HURT.

Peculiar Wreck on the Rio Grande Near Castle Rock.

Denver, Dec. 19.—A special to the News from Castle Rock, Colo., says:

At half past seven tonight a wreck occurred at a point two miles north of Castle Rock on the Rio Grande, in which 33 men were injured, one or two perhaps fatally. The wreck was the result of a collision between a south bound freight engine and a runaway chair car which started from Castle Rock, having broken the connections with the rest of the train. The car was not part of a passenger train, but contained about 50 of the men who have been employed in this vicinity lately laying rails on the Rio Grande. In its two mile dash it had acquired great headway and when it collided with the engine of the south bound train the engine forced itself half way through the car, smashing the frame of the car and the seats. Only a few are seriously injured. Physicians are attending the injured men, who have been taken to Salida.

The fireman and engineer of the colliding engine escaped injury by jumping. The men on the runaway car did not try to set the brakes on their car, because they did not know it was running away. They thought their train was being drawn by their engine. Most of the injuries are flesh wounds and bruises.

The Injured.

Among the injured are:
C. Nelson, leg broken.
Will O'Neill, shoulder cut.
J. Canfield, head cut.
Will Lett, bruised.
C. E. Garton, head cut.
Arthur Millk son, face cut.
George Murray, face cut.
J. W. Tate, leg bruised.
C. Dierstein, nose gashed and arm broken.
Pat Cooney, shaken.
Will Thompson, head cut, bruised.
J. Nolan, side wrenched.
M Gallop, legs wrenched.
George Horn, head and face gashed.
H. L. Bennett, legs cut and bruised.
Eric Scholtz, head gashed.
Tom Kennedy, legs injured.
John Ryan, cut.
Emil Profos, legs wrenched.
J Gallagher, ankle sprained.
P. Whalen, head gashed.
J. Reynolds, foot lacerated.
J. Morey, side sprained.

How It Happened.

Inquiry concerning the wreck which occurred early last evening on the Rio Grande road, near Castle Rock, resulted in the following account:

For a number of days a gang of men have been at work in that vicinity changing the steel of the track to 56 pound steel. These men were foreigners, being Poles, Swedes, Irishmen, Finns, Germans and various other nationalities. Last evening while in the act of making up a train which was to haul the men to Denver a cheap car containing between 40 and 50 of the laborers got away on the heavy grade and ran about three miles. When it had gone this distance the occupants of the coach saw that they were going to collide with the engine of a freight train and all huddled up into the end away from the coming and awaited the crash. The coach was a well built car and admitted the locomotive only for a distance of about 10 feet. The occupants of the coach were injured with considerable severity, standing the engine so with the exception of about 20 persons. Of the number 2 received scratches or bruises. Only one received an injury of any severity. It was to a fracture of the right leg. Dr. O'Connor, chief surgeon of the Rio Grande railways, coming from Denver on No. 1 which arrives in Colorado Springs at 6:57 p. m. He with the aid of local physicians at Castle Rock dressed the wounds. Those of the men who needed further care were sent to Salida. The track was cleared in about two hours and traffic was resumed.

Eldora.

Eldora, Colo., Dec. 16 (Special)—The weather has been exceedingly stormy with a cold west wind, since Thursday last day, until this morning when it cleared up warm and pleasant. But the weather has not stopped the building, which has continued steadily.

The sight of many loaded four and six horse freight teams and the crowded stages make one think of the early days of Cripple Creek and Leadville, and we begin to feel that this is the great Eldorado that we have all been seeking.

Messrs. Finch and Randall have purchased the lot, southwest corner Kemp avenue and Second street, and have the foundation started for a large brick. Mr. Fyrier, United States detective, of St. Louis, is building a large store room on Kemp avenue one door west from Second street.

The old log cabin, formerly occupied by Mr. Brook, was purchased by Mr. Fred Oaks, who has moved it to the east end of town.

The Enterprise hoist has arrived and is being put in place as rapidly as possible.

Hayden and Lowes are still working the Populist shaft with very encouraging prospects.

A strike of considerable importance has been made in the April Foo property on the east end of Spencer mountain, owned by Eaton and Cox. A tunnel was driven 50 feet when the ore body was struck showing a fine vein of sulphides. The smelting streak gave returns of $136 per ton.

Another rich shipment has been made from the Revenge property. Nineteen hundred pounds netted $76.50. They expect the present shipment to net them $200 per ton.

Nicholas and Cowen have given a bond and lease on the Mildred Bell to E. T. Murray & Co. for the term of one year.

The Comstock lease on Spencer mountain had a mill run at Boulder which gave returns of $16 per ton.

F. M. Greenlee has made a shipment from the U. P. R. in Hicks guld which assayed $29 per ton. Returns not yet received.

Mr. J. J. Smith of Milwaukee, Wis., has taken a bond and lease on the Antietam and Independence properties on El Dorado mountain from Nicholson, Turrigan & Co., for $30,000. He has also rented the Jack Pot mill near Nederland and will treat his ore there. The present equipment of ten stamps will be supplemented by two Wilfley tables, and this week will see both mine and mill in operation. Great quantities of ore are already blocked out in the Antietam, which has a nine-foot vein of $30 ore.

The owners of the St. Louis mine on Boulder mountain are putting in a fine pumping and hoisting plant. The main shaft is 170 feet deep. They are also drifting on ore having a four-foot vein of sulphide of iron which averages $38. A recent shipment to Boulder of 16 tons returned over $120 per ton.

The Gold Mining and Leasing company of Denver are driving a tunnel on one of their twelve properties to develop the group. These claims are located on what is known as the Hogback. Two shifts are working under the management of Mr. Edward Bethell.

The Star Causes Trouble.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 15.—What might have resulted in serious trouble today between the Storch brothers and Hicks, the owners of the Star mine, and Lowe and Ray, the former lessees of the property, was averted by the discretion of the owners. Lowe and Ray had leased the Star lode from Hicks and others in the spring of '96, and have worked it for some time. They relocated it as the Crown Point and intended to hold it as their property. They went to the district court with the matter and last Thursday the court granted an injunction against the lessees and gave the owners notice to take possession.

Today Superintendent Gody, for the owners, with a force of men, went to take possession of the property. Mr. Gody expected trouble and accordingly was prepared for it with a Winchester. Well it was that it was so. News that he was coming had been given to the lessees and they had issued instructions that no trespassing should be allowed. The shaft house was locked up and Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Lowe were on the ground to hold possession of what they considered their property. After a parley Mr. Gody proceeded to take possession. He was warned off by Mr. Lowe, while his wife rushed to Judge Parkinson's court and secured a warrant for the arrest of Gody charging him with assault with a deadly weapon.

He was at once placed under arrest and taken before the court for a preliminary hearing. He was bound over in $300 bonds for a re-hearing to take place next Monday at 10 o'clock.

This ended the trouble for the day and the work of taking out the rich ore from the three-and-a-half-foot vein commenced. The streak is an extension of the Gold Coin ore chute.

Wet Mountain Valley.

West Cliff, Colo., Dec. 15. (Special.)—There has been another heavy fall of snow in the valley and the wind has drifted it in heaps. The farmers here are rejoicing at seeing the Sangre de Cristo range covered so deep in snow at this time of the year, as there will be ample water for irrigating purposes in the summer. The range cattle are having a rocky time of it at present, and feeding the cattle in the pastures has commenced much earlier this year than usual.

The mining industry in this vicinity has had a big set-back by the destruction by fire of the Bull Domingo shaft house, engine, cables, etc. The fire seems to have originated from some careless person's oil and cotton waste.

Mine Owners Meet.

Denver, Dec. 15.—In pursuance of a call issued December 3 at Leadville, a meeting of mine owners of the state was held at the Brown Palace hotel today to reorganize the association of Colorado miners. About 50 men were in attendance, including many of the most prominent mine operators of the state. The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock an organization by the election of Tingley S. Wood of Leadville as chairman and Chas. Palmer as secretary.

The meeting was devoted to the discussion of a draft of the by-laws. The general plan as submitted by the committee having the matter in charge is substantially as follows:

Local associations are to be formed in the several camps of the state, the members of which are eligible to membership in the state association. Each local association shall have authority over its own district and may adopt suitable by-laws so long as the latter do not conflict with the constitution of the state association. The local associations, when questions of importance arise, have the right to call for the assistance of the state association, the board of trustees of the executive committee of the same.

Committees were chosen as follows:

On articles of incorporation—H. R. Lawrence, Henry Paul, Irving Howbert, John S. Campion and C. H. Gehrman.

On the name of the association—Irving Howbert, John H. Campion and E. T. Freeland.

These committees will report tomorrow. The association proposes to have juris diction over everything pertaining to the mining industry which may affect more than one mine. It is the intention to form an association which shall embrace all the mining states and territories in a national association.

A Furious Wind

Denver, Dec. 15.—A special to the News from Telluride says: News reached here today of a most furious wind storm having struck the town of Ophir early yesterday morning, which played havoc with that little camp. The roofs of Mr. Reeder's residence and the Illium mill were blown off and Mrs. Reeder and child came near freezing to death. The windows of Alexander Gregg's store and T. C. Donahue's saloon and several other buildings were broken and the front of the town hall completely torn off. Four towers of the Suffolk tramway were blown down and the power line to the Suffolk dump mill was filled with snow and slush ice and is frozen solid. It is doubtful if the mill will be started up until next spring, as it will be almost impossible to thaw the pipe by artificial means.

Seven Millions.

Denver, Dec. 13.—During the week ending today the monetary value of the gold bullion received at the mint was $194,252.88. For the year including the period mentioned, the receipts were $11,167,950.91. During the same period of 1896 the receipts were but $1,014,317.31.

A Station Wrecked.

Denver, Dec. 13.—A special to the News from Dillon, Colo., says: Early yesterday morning a very expensive as well as peculiar accident happened on the South Park railroad at Dickey, a small station two miles east of here. An east-bound freight train while switching at Breckenridge, left eight loaded cars standing on the main track. By some mishap in the brakes, the cars started down the heavy grade toward Dillon. On approaching Dickey depot, seven miles from the starting point, the track makes a sharp curve, and running at a furious rate, probably 50 miles an hour, the cars left the track and plunged through the handsome depot, leaving the latter in a demolished condition and the cars with their cargoes totally wrecked. The telegraph operator was sleeping in one corner of the building and his room was about the only thing left intact. When the cars struck the building he was tossed to the ceiling, and in the fall sustained painful injuries. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

Mine Men Organize.

Denver, Dec. 14.—The convention of mine managers which has been in session here for two days was today organized into the Colorado Mining association. The incorporators are Henry Paul, Charles A. Gehrmann and John F. Campion. The objects as stated are to secure "the mutual advantages which may be obtained by reason of the association together of persons engaged in mining in Colorado."

The principal place of business is Denver.

Eleven trustees are to manage the affairs of the association for the first year as follows: C. B. Palmer, Aspen; John Porter, Durango; Irving Howbert, Colorado Springs; C. A. Gehrmann, Idaho Springs; Samuel Nowell, Central City; J. F. Campion, Denver; D. H. Moffat, Denver; T. S. Wood and S. W. Mudd, Leadville; L. E. Campbell Creede, and H. T. Higgins, Denver.

A resolution commending the legislation for making an appropriation for a Colorado display at the Paris exhibition was adopted.

Mr. Merrick urged the convention to aid in filling a car with Colorado products to be sent east to advertise the state.

The by-laws as adopted provide that a branch of the association may be established in any county of the state whose output of precious minerals exceeds $100,000 annually. When such branch shall have a membership of ten or more owners, managers or managing superintendents of mines in continuous operation, the members shall be eligible to membership in the state organization, subject as to each member to the approval of the board of trustees of the state association or its executive committee.

Although the mere holding of stock in a mining corporation is not to carry eligibility to membership, the presidency, vice presidency or secretaryship of a company may, if the trustees so elect. Application for membership must be first made to the local branch.

The officers of this association shall consist of president, three vice presidents to be known as first, second and third; secretary and treasurer, who shall be chosen by the trustees at their first meeting following the annual meeting of the association. President and vice presidents shall be chosen from members of the board of directors. A majority of the board of trustees must be residents of Colorado.

Annual meetings for the election of trustees shall be held in Denver on the second Monday in December at which any business pertaining to the association may be transacted. Special meetings may be called by a majority of the board or by the president on the request of any 10 members of the association.

The central office of the association shall be in Denver.

Meetings of the board of trustees shall be held on the first Monday of each calendar month at the central office. Special meetings may be called by the president and held at such place within the state of Colorado as may be named in the call. Six trustees shall constitute a quorum.

An initiation fee of twenty-five dollars ($25) shall be collected from each member of this association joining prior to March 1, 1898. Thereafter a fee of fifty dollars ($50) shall be elected.

A meeting of board of trustees was called immediately after adjournment but no quorum was present. Another meeting will be held tomorrow at which officers for the ensuing year will be chosen.

Damages Wanted.

Denver, Dec. 14.—Yesterday afternoon the Denver and Rio Grande road filed suit against the Colorado Midland in the United States circuit court, asking $50,000 damages for the loss of rolling stock in the New Castle wreck on the night of September 16, when a collision occurred on the joint track, resulting in the loss of 22 lives, and the destruction of almost the entire Rio Grande train.

The bill of complaint allege that the Midland is responsible for the accident, as was proven by the verdict of the coroner's jury, which placed the blame on the conductor of the Midland freight train. This train, are going to the complaint, was attempting to "steal" a station, and was running on the passenger train's time.

Under the Wheels.

Julesburg, Colo., Dec. 17.—While Brakeman Arthur Hougham of North Platte, Neb., was switching in the Union Pacific yards here this morning, he slipped and fell under the train. The wheels passed over his left forearm and hand crushing them badly. The injured man accompanied by the company surgeon, was taken to North Platte by special train.

Miner Killed.

Denver, Dec. 17.—A special to the News from Ouray, Colo., says: A terrible accident occurred at the Congress mine near Red mountain this morning at 9 o'clock in which William Jefferson, a well known miner, was instantly killed. The Congress is a copper property owned by Congressman Foltz and others of Connecticut, and is being quite extensively worked this season. Thom. F. Walsh of this city, is the superintending. It seems that Jefferson and a man by the name of Cummings were in the slope together attending to their regular duties when suddenly the ore above them caved in, crushing Jefferson down in a sitting position and covering him with rock to his knees. It is supposed that his skull was broken by the falling rock, Cummings was but slightly injured.

Gulf Reorganization.

Denver, Dec. 18.—Receiver Trumbull of the Gulf road, who returned today from a two weeks' visit in New York, announced that there is nothing now being done in the matter of reorganization of that company, the whole matter having been put over till June 1, at that time, it is expected that the line will be reorganized as an independent Colorado road.

Cut Rates Extended.

Denver, Dec. 18.—The Gulf road has announced that the recent reduction in freight rates will, on March 20th, be applied to all points south of Denver to and including Trinidad. When the road announced the last reductions it was said they would apply to Denver only. The other roads have extended the schedule to Trinidad and the Gulf road has followed suit.

Indians to Blame.

Denver, Dec. 18.—Messrs. D. C. Beaman, Joshua Walbridge and Charles E. Noble, the committee appointed by Governor Adams to investigate the recent Indian troubles in the vicinity of Lily park, filed their report with the governor this afternoon.

The report is almost complete vindication of game wardens, and shows that the Indians were alone responsible for the bloody conflict in Routt county last month, in which several of their number were killed.

The finding of the commission is that the Indians were the aggressors. The Indians, who had been slaughtering game promiscuously, according to the testimony, for several weeks, heard that the wardens were looking for them and at once dropped their game and proceeded after the wardens. They told the settlers that they wanted to fight the "buckskin police."

The report says, in substance that had not Warden Wilcox and his deputies assembled at Thompson's ranch during the night previous to the fight and dropped down in the camp before the Indians were aware of their presence, the wardens would have met with disaster at the hands of the Utes, and the story of the conflict would have been that what is instead of Indians had been killed.

Warden Wilcox and the men under him are commended in the report for their bravery and the manner in which they protected the rights of the settlers and upheld the laws and dignity of the state.

A Miner Instantly Killed.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 1.—A very sad accident happened at the Nora V. shaft on west Beacon hill this morning at nine o'clock whereby John W. Watson, an old time miner of the west, was instantly killed. He and Jerry Ferrell, both lessees of the leasing company of Ferrel and company were working the claim with drills. They had the shaft down to 65 feet. Yesterday morning after arriving at the shaft they made preparations to charge and fire the holes they had put in the night before. Mr. Watson was very enthusiastic and after preparing the fuse and powder for the shot he put out his foot into the loop of rope and grasped it with one hand and the fuse and powder in the other. Mr. Ferrell then started the windlass to let him down. As it started he said: "I am expecting to break into ore at any round of shot." These were the last words the unfortunate man uttered. He had been lowered about 20 feet when Mr. Ferrel felt a jar on the windlass and the relaxation of the man's weight and then the terrible sound of his companion's body striking the rock below. Mr. Ferrell at once gave the alarm and lessees working near by came to his aid. The body was hoisted but life was found to be extinct, from the concussion received on the head and left side. The body was taken to Hunt's undertaking establishment, and Coroner Marlow was notified. The coroner arrived in the evening and after making an examination decided that an inquest was unnecessary. Mr. Ferrell was asked by the coroner at what time the death occurred and he said that it was about 9 o'clock. The coroner on making an examination of the body found the man's watch had stopped at exactly 9 o'clock being the minute that Watson ceased to live.

One Fare Rate.

Denver, Dec. 14.—The Colorado Traffic association today granted a rate of one fare for the round trip from all points in the state for the Stock Growers convention which is to meet here January 15. It was announced that the matter of rates from Utah and New Mexican points had been put in the hands of P. J. Flynn, chairman of the organization which includes their roads. He is out of the city at present but it is expected that as soon as he returns he will authorize the same rate.

Windsor Hotel Sold.

Denver, Dec. 14.—The sale of the Windsor hotel at auction occurred yesterday, the holders of the $200,000 second mortgage disposing of the property for $10,000, subject to the first mortgage of $70,000.

Hugh Butler bought in the property under instructions from Messrs. James W. Barclay and John Irving company of London, the trustees of the second mortgage. The property thus reverts back to the trustees under a new directorate. Manager Wiggin will continue to act in his present capacity.

May Lose an Eye.

Denver, Dec. 14.—Harry Williams, an engineer on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, was badly burned in the right eye this morning by a hot cinder from the smokestack of his engine. Upon arrival in the city he went to Police Surgeon Dunn, and had the wound dressed. He may lose the eye. A scrape of an inch across on the under side of the lid was badly burned and the wound is a painful one.

State Basket Ball League.

At a meeting held Tuesday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. rooms by the physical directors of the associations of Denver, Pueblo, Canon City and Colorado Springs a basket ball league for the state was organized. Indications will be played throughout the winter, the returns to result in a game for the championship of the state to be held during this city in March.

The representatives of the outside associations were C. H. Haskell, Denver; C. W. Hardy, Canon City, and E. F. Hall Pueblo. The local association was represented by the physical director, W. L. Lavender. The conference ended in the arrangement of a schedule of games whereby Pueblo and Canon City are to play games each on the home field and Colorado Springs and Denver will do the same. This will insure the team two games during the season, of which one will be played at home. In case these preliminary games result in a tie in either case a third game will be played. The winners of the preliminaries will meet in a game for the championship of the state in this city sometime in the spring. It is the intention to hold in this city in March an indoor athletic carnival between these four associations, which will include all kinds of indoor athletics.

Brigadier General.

Denver, Dec. 15.—Today Gov. Adams formally appointed Col. Irvin Hale First infantry to be the colonel of the First brigade of the national guard, with the rank of brigadier general, as General E. J. Brooks deceased.

Miners Injured.

Denver, Dec. 15.—A special to the News from Durango, Colo., says: Norman Yarbaugh and David Price were blown up in the Southern Cay mine in La Plata mountains this afternoon, 12 p. m. The men were employed in an open cut in what is known as the lower workings. Last night one of the holes missed fire, but the men went to work as usual this morning and continued until the afternoon, when the blast went off. It is reported that Harbaugh is dead and that Price is dangerously injured.

Dr. Haggart of Durango left for the mine about 5 o'clock but has not returned as it is some 18 miles by wagon road.

A PUEBLO MURDER.

John Tierney, Switchman on the Rio Grande Found Dead on the Street.

Special to the Gazette.

Pueblo, Dec. 19.—This morning at 10 minutes past six Policeman Steward found the body of a dead man on South Main street, near the Rio Grande tracks. He at once summoned the police ambulance and the body was taken to the morgue.

The dead man proved to be John Tierney, 40 years of age, married and for two months past a switchman on the Rio Grande. The police officers soon after began the unravelling of the mystery surrounding his death. His body was still warm and it was evident from tracks made in the newly fallen snow that he had not been lying in the street very long. Some 10 or 12 feet from where his body was found a pool of frozen blood was seen. This was directly under a window in the room where Tierney and his wife slept in a lodging house. His wife was unable to tell much concerning his death and the officers looked her up in the county jail on suspicion of having had something to do with his death, or knowing something about how it came about.

It is the opinion of the officers, at least they are following the theory, that Tierney was thrown from the second story window. A coroner's jury was summoned and a post mortem examination held showed several severe cuts on his head, and that the scalp was torn loose from the skull. Tierney has worked for railroads in this state for some years. At one time he was yardmaster for the Colorado Midland at Leadville and later occupied the position of the same kind with the Rio Grande at that place. The jury will continue its investigation tomorrow morning.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

Fatal Accident at the Merchant's Bridge, St. Louis.

St. Louis, Dec. 19.—While piloting a heavy freight train up the Merchant's bridge incline today, an engine of the Terminal Railroad association jumped the track and plunged to the ground below. Fireman Albert Pensinger was instantly killed, Engineer J. H. McCullough was dashed head first through the cab window and badly injured and W. H. Cobb, yard agent, had several ribs broken, in addition to receiving other injuries. Pensinger was crushed into an unrecognizable mass under the engine. He leaves a widow.

Five Claims Bonded.

Boise, Idaho, Dec. 19.—C. S. Jennings of Spokane has bonded the Ainslee group of five gold claims in the Neal district. He has secured the property for T. J. Jarvis, general manager of the famous Lerol mine in British Columbia. Recent developments in Neal indicate that it is likely to become of the greatest gold camps in the country.

An Alaskan Experiment.

Washington, Dec. 13.—One of the interesting items in the agricultural appropriation bill is a provision for $10,000 for an agricultural experimental station in Alaska.

Failed Bank Dividend.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The comptroller of the currency has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Moscow National bank of Moscow, Idaho.

Colorado Midland Railway Mortgaged for $10,000,000.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. MORTGAGEE.

The Indenture Was Filed With the County Clerk Thursday Afternoon—Central Trust Company Trustee or Bondholders—Mortgage Given to Secure Issue of First Mortgage Bonds—These Bonds Are to Run 50 Years and Are Payable in Gold.

A mortgage for $10,000,000 was recorded in the county clerk's office Thursday afternoon. Very seldom indeed have mortgages of such a large amount been filed in Colorado as I when it was presented for filing yesterday the amount was too much for the clerk in the office to realize.

The mortgage was in a neatly printed pamphlet form and covered 51 pages. It cost $240 to record it on the books of El Paso county. The caption read as follows:

The mortgage was filed to secure an issue of 50-year gold bonds for $10,000,000, bearing interest from July 1, 1897, and payable July 1 1947. The bonds are issued for the purpose of paying debts and obligations contracted by the Colorado Midland Railway company in the purchase of the Colorado Midland Railway, and to provide for the payment of mortgage bonds issued by the Aspen Short Line.

The bonds are payable in gold coin of the United States and are of the sum of $1,000 each, numbered from 1 to 10,000 inclusive, payable July 1, 1947 and bearing interest from July 1, 1897, payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1 of each year.

Six thousand, two hundred and fifty ($6,250) of said bonds, for the period of three years from July 1, 1897, to bear interest at 2 per cent per annum, and be entitled to receive such additional interest not exceeding 2 per cent, per annum, as earnings of the property each year will permit.

Said $6,250 of said bonds for the period of two years from July 1, 1900, to bear 3 per cent. per annum and not exceeding 4 per cent. on certificates of property Said $6,250 of said bonds to bear interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum from July 1 1902.

The remaining 3,750 of said bonds will bear interest from July 1, 1897, at 1 per cent. per annum.

The mortgage is signed by George Ristine president and Oscar Burk, secretary of the Colorado Midland Railway company, and G. Sherman, vice president, and R. G. Mitchell, secretary of the Central Trust company of New York. The mortgage covers all of the right-of-way, rolling stock property, etc., of the Colorado Midland Railway company, the Aspen Short Line, a portion of the Denver and Santa Fe R'y company, in the city limits of Colorado Springs, the D. and R. G. track from Newcastle station to the mouth of Rock creek, the Rio Grande Junction railway, the Grand Junction Terminal and all right and interest owned by mortgagor in the Busk Tunnel railway.

SPORTING.

INDOOR BASEBALL.

While the winter weather continues the attention of the vast contingent of young people who can not well without vigorous exercise turns naturally to indoor sports. It is a question in the minds of some prominent college athletic instructors whether these indoor games are profitable inasmuch as perfect ventilation is a hard thing to be sure of and if the air in a building is bad the loss of it that is inhaled the better. However, there are several indoor games that are fast becoming popular. Basket ball is played pretty well over the country now, and is capable of demonstrating a considerable amount of skill on the part of those who play it.

The game of indoor baseball, however, seems to be coming itself to the country between the Alleghenys and the Mississippi. Through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois there are many leagues for indoor baseball, and in Chicago there are no less than 100 teams playing the game this winter. In that city it is fast outstripping in popularity its somewhat older rival, basketball.

The game of indoor baseball is played on a smooth floor in a hall large enough to accommodate a diamond with 22 feet between the bases. It is governed for the most part by the rules which govern outdoor ball, although there are some points of difference. The ball is six inches in diameter, and is not hard but mushy. It is not like a bean bag, but more like a sponge. It is batted and thrown or tossed to the batsman. The batsman is armed with a stick about three-fourths of an inch in diameter with a rubber bulb on the end to avoid the possibility of the bat slipping. Although it would seem that not a great amount of skill could be brought into the pitching of this mush-bag and hitting it with the bat, the contrary is true. A good pitcher can send the ball so swiftly that the batsman often can not hit it at all, and oftener can only hit it on a side and send it flying off into the face of the man least expecting it. In case the man to whom it goes succeeds in getting his eye on the ball before it hits him he will try to catch the batsman out, but nine times out of ten the ball by its rapid whirling will elude the catcher and allow the runner to "slide to first."

"The nine" in indoor baseball ordinarily consists of ten men. The extra man is a second short top, both shortstops playing near the home plate, barely out of reach of the bat. If the ball is hit by the batsman it generally depends upon these two men whether or not he gets to first. Great skill in sliding bases may be attained. Often a man will take two steps from a base and slide the entire remaining distance.

The ceiling and walls of the room are the same as the ground so far as the ball is concerned. A caught fly will put the runner out, but if the ball strikes anywhere before it is caught it becomes dead.

The whirling of the ball makes it difficult to catch. The surest way, and in fact the only correct way, to catch an indoor baseball is about the same way as to catch a football. It should be permitted to strike the body, and then may be gathered into the hands.

The game ought to be cultivated in this section more than it is. From the players' standpoint there is more real fun in it than in almost any other game, and from that of the spectators it is far more interesting than any other indoor game.

The committee appointed by the conference of the seven universities held at the Chicago Beach hotel November 26, to suggest such changes as seemed advisable in the present foot ball rules in order to make the game less rough, has done its work well so far. Letters have been sent out to foot ball critics, coachers and players all over the country for suggestions as to the proper action in regard to changes. A large number of replies have been received, and the committee will have a mass of material to go over and many points to decide before finishing its work. In addition to the letters, experts at the game will confer with the committee and discuss the necessities of the game.

Ralph T. Hoagland has been asked by Professor Stagg to meet the committee and talk over changes which seemed advisable to the expert official. After hearing such men as meet the committee, and after going over the correspondence, and after the submitting of the opinions of the members of the committee the draft of the rules will be made out and sent to the individual institutions of the "Big Seven" and the boards of administration control, or whatever name may be applied to the governing body, for discussion and then a meeting of the conference will be called some time during holiday week in Chicago and a code will be formulated and accepted. One change which is likely to receive serious consideration is whether or not some change should not be made in the rule which now compels the side having been scored against to at once surrender possession of the ball to its opponents by the kickoff. A change suggested is that the side scored against may have the option of decking off or leaving that for its opponents to do, thus giving the team a better chance and avoiding the opportunity so frequently seen for one team to get "another on the run" by scoring early and taking the ball again and going down the field without the opposing side having anything to do but defend itself in the face of the most discouraging circumstances.

Mr. Hoagland is in favor of some such rule as this, and at least one of the subcommittee, Dr. Everett, is in favor of such a change. Change in the relative values of points will be discussed. The place kick from the field is likely either to be abolished or its value lessened. It is much easier than a drop kick those familiar with its execution say, and they agree it is unfair to give it as much value as a goal from a drop kick and more than a touchdown.

There is also a feeling among many players that the touchdown should count more than a goal from the field as it represents a great deal more work and real foot ball, and puts too high a premium on individual play instead of team work. There have been dozens of plans suggested, some having value and others being impossible of execution. One thing the committee says is that their province is not to change the game in any particular where it can be avoided and conform to the spirit of the conference. It is the desire of the committee to do as little rule-making as possible, and it is probable that not more than four or five changes at the most will be made. It is almost certain that there will be restrictions placed on mass plays, but of just what nature is a question puzzling the committee.

Miller's long and weary ride, from a record point of view, goes for nothing. Hale still clamps the record, and the claim is supported by the rules of the L. A. W. Miller's magnificent ride was made in record-breaking time, but, through the mistake of a track-builder, and the refusal of the management to have the track measured, as far as purposes of record are concerned, Miller might as well have stopped at home. Under the head of "Records," there stand on the books of the League of American Wheelmen the following rules:

At all trials there shall be present a referee, who shall be a properly accredited representative of the L. A. W., appointed by the chairman upon application; three judges, three timers and inspection, at least 12 witnesses, all of whom shall sign a statement attesting to the correctness of the record.

Claimants must furnish a sworn statement from the timekeepers certifying that the time claimed is correct, together with a sworn statement from a competent surveyor, certifying the measurement of the track.

When acclaim for record has been proved to the satisfaction of the board, the record shall be published in the official organ and stand as a record on the books of the board.

To the foregoing rules it is specially provided that the correctness of the track must be certified to before a record will be registered as official. In the case of Miller's ride this is impossible, for there is no longer any doubt that the track is short. The management promises that today it will give out a statement saying just how much shortage has been found in the measurements, and will accompany the statement with affidavits, but James Kennedy, one of the managers of the affair, said last night that the organization was satisfied that the track was short at least 8 feet to the lap. Taking these figures for a basis the effect of this shortage is to deduct 57,088 feet from Miller's ride, which means that Miller's score is just 89 miles and 1,088 feet short.

Hale himself claims that his record made last year still stands as the official record, and technically he is correct. It is rather a barren honor, for even with the 89 miles clipped off, it is apparent that Miller rode further than Hale, but Hale's record will still have to be printed in the books and generally quoted as "the official record" for a six-days' bicycle race.

The track officials lay the whole blame on Ashinger and say they have deposed him from his position of track builder. Ashinger still insists that he did the best he could.

Now that the football season is over, and the excitement has quieted down, other branches of athletics, especially basketball are receiving attention at all the colleges.

In baseball the Tigers appear at present to be a little behind the other big eastern colleges. They are especially weak in the box. The class of '97 took away many good men, among them Jayne, pitcher; Bradley, center field and pitcher, and Capt. Wilson, pitcher and third base.

That leaves the following members of last year's championship team in college: Kelly, first base; Capt. Butler, short stop; Kafer, catcher; Hillebrand, third base and pitcher; Barrett, third base, and Easton and Suter, fielders.

Yale this year has about all the available stock in the east. While it loses Captain Keatoy, center field; Litton, first base; Finke, third base and pitcher; Reed, third base; Murphy and De Forest, catchers, it still has Captain Greenway, Heckert, Hamlin, and Fearey as pitchers; Goodman and Sullivan, catchers; Hazen, and De Saulles, second base; Camp, shortstop; Wallace, Farnham and Sullivan fielders.

Harvard suffers a great loss in Paine and Scannell, who were easily the best battery among the colleges last year. Dean, second base; Stevenson, third base, and Beale, center field, also will not be with the Crimson this year. But Harvard still has Haughton first base; Chandler, shortstop; Burgess, right field, and Captain Rand, left field.

No work is being done at present by the candidates. After the Christmas holidays the players will begin light gymnasium work, and after the semester examinations on February 1st, regular work will be begun in the "cage" at the Varsity grounds.

From the interior department in Washington comes the 26th annual report of the Carlisle Indian school. In this report the capacity of the Indian for football and out-of-door sports is commented upon and emphatically commended. "Because the courage and effort which win on the athletic field are a great aid in the broader contentions of life they are to engage in later."

This is an unqualified indorsement of football by the United States government in Washington.

Yale has received an invitation from Wisconsin to row a two-mile race next summer. Should the invitation be accepted, the event will take place in connection with the festivities commemorating the state of Wisconsin's fiftieth anniversary.

Just one request he had to make
Before the trap was sprung—
He begged the papers to announce
That he was hanged, not hung.
Chicago Journal.

Senator Chandler's Suggestion to Gage and the Party.

VIEWS ON THE SITUATION.

Gold Standard Advocates Should Cease their Demands for Impossible Currency Legislation in Order to Avoid Political Turmoil—Political Safety or Political Destruction the Definite Alternative Before the Republican Party.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Senator Chandler of New Hampshire has written a letter to the Washington Post in which he says:

"If the secretary of the treasury and his single gold standard associates will cease their demand for impossible currency legislation, congress will pass the necessary appropriation bills, probably take care of Hawaii and Cuba, and there will not be a serious party division during the session and there will be an adjournment in May. Business will revive, the balance of trade will continue in our favor, and the Republican party will, in November, 1898, elect a majority of the house in the 55th congress.

Gage's Bill.

"On the other hand, if Secretary Gage tries to press upon congress a bill the object of which he says, is first, to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard, and the immediate result of which is to throw doubts upon the sincerity of the president's declarations in favor of continued efforts to secure bimetallism, a political turmoil will arise in congress which will split the now united Republican party into fragments, while it will unite and consolidate the now incongruous opposition.

"It is not feasible to retire the greenbacks there is more probability that a bill will be sent to the president to increase their amount. It is not possible to secure the passage through either house of a bill making the greenbacks into gold notes or authorizing bonds payable in gold. The effort to do either thing will probably result in the passage of a bill for the redemption of the greenbacks in silver dollars and for the payment of all United States bonds in gold or silver coin, in the discretion of the president, who will be commanded to exercise his option for the advantage of the government and not for the advantage of the creditors.

Inevitable Disaster.

"With such power in congress as these proceedings will create, with certain congressmen embroiled therein, with presidential vetoes, as threatened by Secretary Gage, under angry discussion, it will happen that all business enterprises and funds and stocks will be disturbed; prices will fall; insolvencies will increase, and the Republicans will lose the congressional elections in 1898 as disastrously as they did in 1890, and beyond the hope of a reparative reaction in 1900 at which time, the restored Bryan Democratic president and congress will be chosen.

"Whether we are to have one of these results—political safety—or, the other—political destruction, depends entirely upon the course to be pursued by Secretary Gage and those who are pressing him forward, namely, the gold standard league of New York and the self-constituted money ary conference. How much Secretary Gage cares for the Republican party is not known. Whether President McKinley, whose good faith towards bimetallism is coming to a test, will stop his secretary, if not known. It is to be hoped he will—but no political situation has been clearer than the present one, to sound eyes since the Republican party began its marvelous career 42 years ago. There are times for all things. There is a time to move and a time to keep still, and now is the time to so keep.

Rests With the President.

"It is simply political suicide for the Republican party in this congress to affirmatively open the discussion on the question and the bringing on yea and nay votes on currency question. We ought to await the progress of international bimetallism, the advent of business prosperity, and the filling of the treasury by the normal workings, soon to be seen, of the new tariff law. Shall we wait for these things or rush on to self-destruction? President McKinley must decide. Will he act for his people or for his plutocrats? Upon his answer will depend the events of 1898.

"Wm. E. Chandler."

December 18, 1897.

TEXAS MATTERS.

BULL FIGHT AND BRYAN BOTH VERY SATISFACTORY.

Ingnaro Copper Mines Sold to Rothschild and Mirabeaud of Paris for Several Million Dollars—They Expect to Make One of the Greatest Copper Producers in the World.

Mexico, Dec. 19.—The bull fight this afternoon was largely attended. Ten horses were killed and six bulls. Mazzantini was in his usual good form and the other performers acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the public.

Mr. Bryan attended Divine service at the Union Evangelical church, and was also the guest of President Diaz at the distribution of prizes to the Mexican exhibitors at the Chicago and Atlanta exposition.

General Diaz and the members of the cabinet arrived at Atlanta in state carriages, escorted by cavalry and the scene was most imposing, it being designed to give eclat to so honorable an occasion, for Mexican industries. Mr. Bryan was warmly greeted by the president and his ministers.

Important Mining Deal.

The sale of the Inguaran copper mines to Rothschild and Mirrabeaud of Paris, for several million dollars is the result of prolonged investigation into these great properties which have been long known in this country to be some of the greatest copper deposits on the globe. Several parties of experts have come from France to report and all agree on its value and on the enormous quantity of ore in the mines. Messrs. Rothschild and Mirrabeaud will build two lines of railway, one to connect with the western branch of the Mexican National railway and the other with the west coast, so as to have connection with the Pacific ocean. The deal is one of the most important ever recorded in the mining industry of this country and the mines under new ownership will be made some of the greatest copper producers in the world.

WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Every Tuesday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum .....$7 00 Three months.....$1 75
Six months ..... 3 50 One month 60

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum .....$1 00 Six months' 50

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

All advertisements for The Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Monday noon.

Address remittances and communications to

The Colorado Springs Gazette Pub. Co.

MCKINLEY AND THE CUBAN QUESTION.

What citizen of the United States can now find words to revive the criticisms which a few months ago were being heaped upon the administration of William McKinley with reference to its attitude upon the Cuban question? If there be such a citizen it must be apparent that he has not read the clear, concise, yet detailed statement of the situation presented by President McKinley in his message to congress, or those ringing words in which he closes his consideration of that subject.

Read the words in which he closes an elaborate discussion of the entire Cuban question: "I regard the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents as now unwise, and therefore inadmissible; should that step hereafter be deemed wise as a measure of right and duty the executive will take it." As to proposed intervention upon humanitarian grounds, he expresses the opinion that this is not now called for, in view of the material change in the methods of the Spanish government and its proposals for autonomy for Cuba, but closes with a ringing sentiment that "the near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a permanent peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be dependent in the light of indisputable right and duty. It will be taken, without misgiving or hesitancy in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity. Sure of the right, keeping free from all offense ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens and will adjust none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be honorable and enduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humanity to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world."

These bold and forceful declarations are the culmination of the president's careful discussion of this subject, in which he denounces in vigorous terms the cruelties and the violation of the rules of civilized warfare which the Spaniards have visited upon the Cubans, and shows that the minister of Spain was directed to indicate in clear terms that the United States could not consent to a continuation of these methods, and that this statement was followed by an immediate change in methods, accompanied by promises of autonomy, self-government and justice to the Cubans. It is because of this change in the attitude of the Spanish government and of its promises that methods shall be adopted which will bring a permanent cessation of the horrors which existed in this island prior to the reception of President McKinley's message at the hands of Minister Woodford, that the president now recommends in his message that no further action be taken, either in the matter of recognition of belligerency or intervention, until the result of the new policy of Spain shall have been tested. Should that government fail to carry out its pledges, or the necessity for further action by the United States become apparent, no man who reads the president's utterances as quoted above can doubt what the result can be.

Certainly no man can expect or desire that further action shall be taken pending the promised improvement in conditions, nor can any man ask more than is implied by the president's utterances upon this subject.

WAR ON SCALPERS.

The general passenger agents of the eastern lines particularly are waging one of the fiercest wars known in railroad circles against ticket scalping.

The papers are taking the subject up with greater vigor than ever before and the interest and adjustment in the matter bids fair to extend all over the union. Some idea of the relentless war on the ticket broker may be gathered from the resolutions passed by the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents. They state that the necessity for state and national legislation against ticket-scalping has become apparent to every man who has given the east attention to the subject.

In ten states of the Union, as well as in the Dominion of Canada and in every country in Europe, laws have been adopted confining the sale of transportation tickets to the properly authorized agents of the transportation companies.

Many commercial, educational, scientific and other organized bodies have petitioned the state legislatures and the congress of the United States to adopt a measure which would prohibit this illegitimate business.

The laws that have been adopted in the various states, and the bills now pending before congress on this subject, provide for the redemption of every unused ticket, or part of ticket, by the transportation company issuing it at its full value.

The American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, representing the principal railways of the United States, Canada and Mexico, respectfully urge upon the various state legislatures the adoption of laws that will confine the sale of tickets to the properly authorized agents of the transportation companies, and, at the same time, will require, under suitable penalties, the redemption of every ticket, or part of a ticket, that may be unused.

"Resolved, That we respectfully urge upon the congress of the United States the early passage of the so-called "anti-scalping" bills now before that honorable body, which bills provide for restricting the sale of tickets to the properly authorized agents of the transportation companies, and provide for the redemption of all unused tickets, or parts of tickets.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to every member of the various state legislatures at the next meeting of their assemblies, and that a copy be forwarded by the secretary to each senator of the United States and to each member of congress."

The ticket broker is a hard man to down. He has fought long and hard but the present well planned attack seems likely to meet with success.

DEFICIENCY AND THE TRUTH.

Those exultant free-traders and orators who are reading their arguments over the fact that the official figures sent to congress by Secretary Gage estimate a deficiency of $21,000,000 in the government's receipts and expenditures during the next fiscal year will be perhaps interested to know that underneath this apparent deficit is sure to be a surplus of at least the amount named by these figures!

The fact is that a recently enacted law requires the War Department to put into its estimates of expenditures every figure reported by officers in charge of river and harbor and other works, without any reference to the judgment or wishes of the department itself or its officials competent to make estimates for its expenditures. As a result of this estimates for river and harbor appropriations alone, which went from the War Department into the general estimate for the fiscal year, were nearly $66,000,000, which is probably $50,000,000 more than will be appropriated next year for that work.

While the absurdities of an existing law compel the treasury officials to put into the estimates figures which nobody expects will be considered in making out the actual appropriations, the fact is that it is expected by the officials of the treasury department and others competent to judge that the next fiscal year will show an actual surplus of quite as much as the apparent deficit named in the estimates sent to Congress by Secretary Gage last week.

International bimetallism is not yet a thing of the past with President McKinley or the commission which was sent abroad by him, although that commission did not, during its stay in Europe, accomplish all that had been demanded of it by the extreme silver advocates. The president and our own senator, is it evident, still hope for definite results. The president discusses the work of the commission in his message, adding that its duties are not yet completed, and that "it is to be sincerely hoped that their labors may result in an international agreement which will bring about recognition of both gold and silver money upon such terms and with such safeguards as will secure the use of both metals upon a basis which shall work no injustice to any class of our citizens."

There are five days before Christmas. During this period the bulk of the buying may be expected. From today on the columns of the Gazette will be filled with announcements from our merchants, together with reviews of the various wares they offer for sale. Perhaps in no other city, of like character and size, do the people depend so much upon the advertisements appearing in the morning daily as a reliable guides in purchasing. The rush to the stores will commence tomorrow and continue until the great festival day. The wise buyer reads the Gazette before starting out, and half the battle is won.

Railroad managers should feel somewhat encouraged. The November reports of 101 roads show earnings which are 21 per cent greater than those of last year and contrast favorably with conditions during the past four years. The November earnings in 189 were a decrease of 1 per cent, over those of 1893; in 1895 the November earnings were an increase of 6 per cent. over the same month in the preceding year; in November, 1896, there was a decrease of 11 per cent., while, as above stated, in November, 1897, the increase was 21 per cent.

The money in circulation in the United States on the first day of July, 1896, the month in which Bryan was nominated, was $1,560,727,209 and at the beginning of the present month was $1,721,681,358. The increase in our money in circulation in the 17 months since Mr. Bryan became famous is just twice the total amount of the gold, silver, and paper money in all Mexico. We presume Bryan will explain the matter fully to the Mexican populace between hurras.

There is promise of some interesting developments in Austro-Hungarian matters. According to late advices Hungary desires political and commercial independence, and the present disorders will, it is hoped, pave the way for it. Although things have quieted down considerably there is a great deal of unrest in Austro-Hungary that may result in serious trouble at any moment.

It is common now to read of Pacific coast cities raising from twenty to one hundred thousand dollars simply to advertise themselves as fitting out points for the Klondike. Cripple Creek is still alive but comparatively few people know it.

It is said that a Kansas air-ship recently rose to a height of 500 feet and carried 200 pounds of rock with it. The chances are that this "air-ship" was merely one of those Kansas zephyrs common ly called eye ones.

A South Dakota young man has just been given a verdict of $2,000 against his sweetheart's father, who thrashed him. Thus love is shown to be a financial as well as a matrimonial speculation, as has been often asserted.

Kentucky distillers have agreed to reduce the whisky output to 1,500,000 gallons for five years. The surprise and consternation manifested when Kentucky went Republican is now overshadowed.

Spain claims that she has better success fighting the Cubans than she does buying them. That statement is a decided slur at the alleged power of the almighty dollar.

"CAMPAIGNING WITH GRANT."

We never tire of reading about the great men of the past. Biography, reminiscences, anecdotes, everything that will give us a vivid impression of their personal life has a never-ending attraction, and any new book, no matter how much its subject may have been written about, is certain of an eager welcome. Among the great men of our own past history, there is a peculiar interest connected with Grant. He stands next to Lincoln in our curiosity for more knowledge. In fact there is the same problem in the case of the two men which makes the life of each a fascinating subject. There is a certain paradox in the contrast between origin and achievement that provokes us into the attempt to discover how the end came out of the beginning. And this interest is increased in the case of Grant by his character. He was a silent man, the American sphinx, for he was sometimes called. He did not talk about himself, and we are therefore all the more eager to hear what others can say about him. Grant's great place in our recent history and the curiosity aroused by his somewhat mysterious personality make the reminiscences just published by General Horace Porter a noteworthy book. General Porter was peculiarly well equipped for this work. He has a skill in narrative and a humor which have made for him a national reputation as an after-dinner speaker, and in addition to this he has something of real value to say because of his personal companionship with Grant during the great events which marked the closing of the war. The book covers the time from General Porter's first introduction to Grant in Tennessee, in October, 1863, to the final review of the army in Washington at the close of the war. But the greater part of it is given up to the great campaign which began with the terrible battle of the Wilderness, and ended with the surrender of Lee. During all this time General Porter was attached to Grant's personal staff as aide-de-camp. He was in the most intimate relation with him during all that important time. The conversations he heard and the observations he made were carefully noted down, and are given to us in this volume "to enable readers," in the words of the author, "to view the Union commander near-by, and to bring them into such intimate contact with him that they may know him as familiarly as those who served by his side."

The result is a book of great value and absorbing interest. Its outward form is what we have learned to expect from the Century company. It is sumptuous in appearance. It has a rich cover, the paper, large type and many portraits, views and maps. The only drawback is the weight of the volume, but this seems an unavoidable evil in a book of any considerable length if we are to have good type. And the contents are worthy of this fine setting. One is carried on from page to page, and from chapter to chapter. The descriptions of the battles and military maneuvers are kept subordinate, and it is well, for the layman is easily wearied with technical descriptions of tactics. What we see in the campaign was experienced by those at headquarters. The generals come and go. President Lincoln and the casual visitors are described, and their talks recorded. The book presents a brilliant panorama of exciting scenes, and is a storehouse of anecdotes in which humor and pathos are mingled. But the center of all is Grant himself. He is the great figure of the whole picture, and we have a most detailed account of his sayings and doings. We get a vivid impression of the man in himself. At the light which General Porter's keen observation can throw upon his character is given here. The little habits and the great traits are alike recorded. We see him whittling and smoking 20 cigars the second day of the Battle of the Wilderness, and we are told also of his silence, his consideration for others, his self-reliance, and his irresistible power in carrying out his plans. Amid all the horrors of that fearful campaign which led to the overthrow of the Confederacy, General Porter shows us what an attractive and commanding figure Grant was. The book helps us see the real man, and enables us to appreciate the impression he made upon those who came in contact with him. This is well expressed by Alexander H. Stephens, who certainly was not biased in Grant's favor. He said to General Porter after meeting Grant at City Point: "I had certain definite notions as to the appearance and character of General Grant; but I was never so completely surprised in all my life as when I met him and found him a person entirely different from my idea of him. His spare figure, simple manner, lack of all ostentation, extreme politeness and charm of conversation were a revelation to me, for I had pictured him as a man of a directly opposite type of character, and expected to find in him only the bluntness of the soldier. Notwithstanding the fact that he talks so well, it is plain that he has more brains than tongue. He is one of the most remarkable men I have ever met." ("Campaigning With Grant," by General Horace Porter, LL.D., New York. The Century Co. Sold by subscription only. A. O. Barrows, agent for Colorado Springs and Manitou.)

"THE BETH BOOK."

Madam Sarah Grand attracted so much attention by "The Heavenly Twins," that her new book will certainly have a large sale, but we doubt its having many readers who do not do a great deal of skimming. It is entirely too long, and too painful. There is not gleam of brightness or humor in it, and the story itself is not of sufficient interest to hold the attention. Two-thirds of the closely-printed 573 pages are devoted to Beth's childhood, and though one finally feels he has had a vitascope view of every trivial detail of the child's life, the incidents are charmingly natural and form the most interesting part of the book. The story opens the day before Beth's birth. Her parents are poor gentlefolks; her father resents the advent of so many children, and her mother bears his ill-temper meekly. The whole description of the incidents of the day preceding Beth's arrival is filled with the author's resentment of the respective attitudes of man and woman, and pity for the woman of yesterday. Of Beth's mother, Madam Grand writes: "She was weak and ill and anxious, the mother of six children already, and about to produce a seventh on an income that would have been insufficient for four. It was a reckless thing for a delicate woman to do, but she never thought of that. She lived in the days when no one thought of the waste of women in this respect, and they had not begun to think for themselves. What she suffered she accepted as her 'lot,' or 'the will of God'—the expression varied with the nature of the trouble; extreme pain was 'the will of God,' but minor worries and discomforts were her 'lot.' That much of the misery was perfectly preventable never occurred to her, and if anyone had suggested such a thing she would have been shocked. The parson in the pulpit preached endurance, and she understood that anything in the nature of resistance, any discussion even of social problems, would not only have been flying in the face of Providence, but a most indecent proceeding. She knew that there were crime and disease in the world, but there were judges and juries to pursue criminals, doctors to heal the diseases, clergy to speak a word in season to all, from the murderer on the scaffold to the maid who had misconducted herself. There was nothing eccentric about Mrs. Caudwell; she accepted the world just as she found it and was satisfied to know that effects were being dealt with. Causes she never considered, because she knew nothing about them."

The author depicts this woman as typical of the mother of the present generation. "When Beth made her appearance, she was for some reason, not accounted for either by heredity or by her surroundings, a most extraordinary child, and naturally she was misunderstood all her life by her relatives. Her childhood was a most unhappy one. Nobody loved her, everyone found her peculiar, and she was beaten and cuffed, badly dressed and often half starved. When she was 17 years old, she married a vulgar, low-minded doctor simply to escape from her uncongenial home. This act was a most inconsistent one, for Beth was in the habit of analyzing the character of everyone she met, and Dr. Maclure could not disguise his coarseness even during his short engagement. The marriage was a most unhappy one. Madame Grand does not content herself with merely stating that the doctor was low, but gives page after page of his vulgar speeches and acts, until one is nauseated. Beth meets the characters that figured in "The Heavenly Twins," and finds them most congenial though to the average reader they are oppressively pedantic and uninteresting. Finally the heroine falls in love with an American artist who tells her that what she says "sounds real smart." The artist is taken sick, and Beth sells her hair and her old clothes to buy him delicacies. As the husband shows no inclination to let Beth obtain a divorce, the reader is left in some uncertainty as to the ending of the young woman's career, but as she has adopted for her religious creed, "God is love; Love is, God," her decision is not difficult to imagine. Altogether the book is a disappointment. There is much that is strong and good in it, together with a great deal that is tiresome; and there are many passages that are unnecessarily suggestive and vulgar. Madam Grand has evidently intended to point a moral, but her intention is not apparent, and in her endeavor to show the superiority of woman and her ability to solve social problems, she has made many of her masculine characters caricatures." (D. Appleton & Company.)

"LULLABY-LAND."

One can scarcely imagine a much more attractive children's holiday book than "Lullaby Land," by the late Eugene Field, issued by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, and John Lane, London. This particular edition is illustrated by Charles Robinson and the introduction and the selections have been made by Kenneth Grahame. In these songs of childhood one may get a close insight into the soul of this man who had the wonderful power of talking to children and making them listen and ask for more. In the songs he seems to have thrown off the formal cloak covering age and experience and to have retraced his steps to the life numbered as six or eight summers and then to have reviewed for his companions of the same age all the details, all the trials, and all the numberless pleasures of juvenile life. The child who has ever had the good fortune to have read the "Dinkey Bird" will never forget it, or the "Little Boy Blue," or "The Lonesome Little Shoe." The selected numbers in the edition embrace some of the best work ever done by the great child poet.

"THROUGH FIELD AND FALLOW."

This is a volume of verse by Jean Hooper Page, issued from the press of F. Tennyson Neely, New York and London. The work is chiefly remarkable for its sweetness, optimism and tender religious feeling. There is an echo of passion in "My Love and I," "Serenade" "Alone," and the "Rose." Some of the poems will certainly appeal to the heart of every mother who reads them. The following has a musical swing, and with a suitable accompaniment would make a popular lullaby:

"Bye-Low."

Swinging, swaying, log the'r they go,
Light o' rock slow!
Cooing, cuddling, swing to and fro'
Forgetful all of what he' they go—
Far off to the Land of Nod, I know,
Light' rock slow!

Drowsily rocking with gentlest sway,
More slow! speak low!
Kind sleep has kissed the eyes of gray,
The weary baby has left the day
To wake in dreamland far away
So slow! speak low!

"THE BLACKBERRIES AND THEIR ADVENTURES."

We know one man who is capable of drawing a baby child, and that man is Edward W. Kemble, in the present book, entitled "The Blackberries," he gives us a series of pictures which have not been excelled. One "Start for the country" is bound to provoke a smile from the old, and boisterous laughter from the young. It is accompanied with the following:

"Come all you cullud gen'lemen,
Git yo' trunks packed right away,
Fo' de stratter is a-whi'lin at de dock,
We's a-goi'n to de country
Fo' to take a holiday.
An' de boat am boun' to start at fo'
o'clock

Then with similar verse and most attractive and amusing illustrations we are carried through the tour, with experiences in bicycling, mountain climbing, shooting the chute, cross-country riding, ocean bathing, golf, polo, shucking, fighting, and even the attempt to be good. The book is from the publishing house of R. H. Russell, New York, and is certain to be a favorite with the young.

"MISS BELLADONNA."

Miss Tiche Mayne has a very fair idea of the ways and customs of modern American children, and in "Miss Belladonna," published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, she gives the ideas, troubles and joys of a child of 10. In several places her attempt to make the children do and say funny things is rather strained, but the description of the candy pull is genuinely amusing and very laughable. We recommend the book to parents who imagine their have naughty children, so that they may see how much worse they might have been. The book is nicely bound, well illustrated and well printed, the type being large and the margins wide. Since "Helen's Babies" it is the best book on children we have read.

Lines Sent With an Easter Lily.

No thought of sin can in its presence live,
Nor harbored be a single base desire;
Immaculate, unsullied, true
It is—the lily that today I give
In pledge of that rare love that you require
Of me, and I demand of you.

I think no rude, polluting hand would dare
To desecrate the peace of one so wrapped
In purity. Such virtue is
A guard to self. Sweetheart, I would not care
To liken you to roses, crimson capped—
Only to lillies, pure as this.

Guarded by Love and me, it daily grew;
With deepest joy I found its bud of white,
Within my heart a thought of you.
This morn when bud to blossom turned, I knew
That God my prayers had heard aright
And that our love would blossom, too.
—(Elizabeth D. Preston's prize poem in December Midland Monthly.

MERCHANDISE

Colorado Springs people will be particularly interested in the Christmas number of Leslie's Monthly, because it contains a story by Mrs. Daniel Rupp (Elsie Wheeler). Old residents of the Springs will recognize the principal characters of the story, as it is founded on fact.

Miss Anna L. Bickrell, an English lady who lived for nine years in the Tuileries as a governess in the household of Napoleon III, has written an article for the January Century on "French Wives and Mothers." The illustrations to the paper are drawn by the eminent French artist, Boutet de Monvel.

There are three "Just-So" stories by Rudyard Kipling, one of which, "How the Whale got His Tiny Throat," appears in the Christmas St. Nicholas. "How the Camel got His Hump" will appear in the January number, and "How the Rhinoceros got His Wrinkly Skin," will come in the February St. Nicholas.

The new edition of Mr. Gilbert Parker's novels published by D. Appleton & Co., includes thus far "The Trespasser" and "The Trail of the Sword," which are uniform with "The Seats of the Mighty." "The Translation of a Savage," which will be materially enlarged, and "Mrs. Falchion," will shortly be added to the uniform edition.

A recent letter from Paris says that Zola's "Debacle" is finding a worthy rival in "Le Desastre," by Mme. Paul and Victor Margueritte, a romance of the Metz campaign. The American rights of this thrilling story have been secured by D. Appleton & Co., who will publish the book immediately under the title of "The Disaster."

"King Washington" is the bold title of a new romance having the Father of his Country for a central figure. The offer of a crown to Washington by his officers and the attempt to capture him on the upper Hudson near the close of the Revolution are episodes among the abundance of incident which carries the narrative forward with a thrilling dash. Adelaide Skeel and W. H. Brearley are the co-authors. Lippincott the publisher.

The first picture in the Nicholson "Alphabet"—that of "A," the sidewalk artist—is a portrait of Mr. Nicholson himself; while the second, illustrating "B," is that of his brother-in-law Mr. Pryde, with whom he collaborated over the name of Beggarstaff Brothers" in producing a number of striking posters. The first of the Beggarstaff posters, if we remember aright, was made to advertise the English edition of Harper's Monthly.

The recent marriage of Sir Edwin Arnold to a Japanese lady has attracted public attention anew to the poet's works. We wonder how many of our readers are familiar with his beautiful prose essay "Death and Afterward" containing in a nutshell the whole argument for and against the perpetuation of identity in the new life. This book has passed into 6 editions, and is to be found on the list of the New Amsterdam Book company of New York.

Dr. Louis Robinson contributes a delightful article to the December North American Review on "The Psychology of Golf" in which are discussed some of the nervous and mental processes involved in the playing of this most popular game. Golf, asserts Dr. Robinson is generally regarded as a hobby which should be followed with a single mind, and it must be evident to everyone who has watched a golfer's progress that there must be some remarkable affinity between the human mind and the royal and ancient game.

Mr. Hall Caine is engaged in dramatizing "The Christian." The author, we understand is uncertain about the predominance of the hero or the heroine in the dramatic forms but it appears that he has provided for either emergency. If John Storm prove to be the leading character, he play will go to Mr. E. S. Willard, who is now here on a tour with Mr. Henry Arthur Jones' new play, "The Physician." But in case Glory Quayle should be in the ascendant, Mr. Caine has arranged that Miss Olga Nethersole shall produce it.—(The Bookman.

English in exile in "Amitie Amoureuse," the love correspondence between De Maupassant and a lady named "Denise," is beginning to show itself, possibly because a writer in the Sketch truly referred to it writes James Walter Smith in his London letter to the Literary Era. Hannah Lynch, who never seems to get the attention due to her remarkable critical talent wrote about this book in the Fortnightly some months ago and her article has since been quoted in countless American and Continental papers. The English, however, with their usual slowness, think that "Amitie Amoureuse" is but newly come out.

Arrangements have just been concluded as we go to press to produce a dramatization of Ian Maclaren's famous stories, "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," "The Days of Auld Lang Syne" and "Kate Carnegie." The play is entitled "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," and is the work of Messrs. James MacArthur and Tom Hall. When Dr. Watson was in this country a year ago Mr. MacArthur submitted a synopsis of the play to him, and received his full consent and permission to make the dramatization. During the last few months Mr. MacArthur and Tom Hall have been busily engaged collaborating on the play, and it is now in a New York manager's hands, and will be produced in this city immediately after the holidays. (The Bookman and Commonwealth, in The Bookman.

Commander Julien Viaud of the French navy, better known by his literary pseudonym of Pierre Loti, author of "Mon Frere Yves," "Pecheur d'Islande," "Madame Chrysantheme" and "Japoniere," is about to retire from the service and devote his whole time to literature. The service will lose a gallant officer of high executive ability, but letters will gain a subject who has already won great distinction, by his limpid poetic style and esthetic treatment of strange people. His themes come from those parts of the world that a naval officer visits, and are full of exotic emotion and a charm that is peculiarly caressing, enveloping "sadness," as it were, from a sentiment of the melancholy of things. Moralists might find fault with his stories; but only when they pause at the end of a reading to consider that it is a nineteenth century Frenchman who has written them.—(New York Times.

Mr. Swinburne flies into print, also into a rage, not because of severe criticism, but because of compliment. The Academy named him as one of its 40 immortals, but it seems that he is not pleased by the distinction. He says: "The notion of an English Academy is too seriously stupid for a farce and too essentially vulgar for a comedy. * * * It seems to me that the full and proper definition of so preposterous an impertinence must be left to others than the bearer of a name selected for the adulation of such an insult." The hardest part to bear is that he published this letter in the Times and not in the Academy, where it might have helped the good cause of advertising. The Academy is to be congratulated, however, on the success of its scheme, which it seems to me is hardly worth the expenditure of as much wrath as Mr. Swinburne has lavished upon it. The poet has apparently taken a leaf from Mr. Whistler's book on "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies."—(The Critic.

"Ten Little Comedies" is the name of a pretty book in gold and scarlet, by Gertrude Smith. It is for little girls and tells of the woes of ten of their number whose tears were turned into smiles. All the stories are of everyday life but have a pleasant dramatic flavor. Miss Smith exploits the aforesaid woes with real sympathy and tenderness, and knows how to construct a story. (Little, Brown & Co.)

"It is reported on good authority," writes Mr. W. Robertson Nicholl in his London letter to the Bookman, "that Mr. Jerome has relinquished the editorship of his paper, Today, to Mr. Barry Pain. If so, I shall regret it, for Mr. Jerome seems to have hard measure dealt to him. He is a writer in his way of considerable originality, and is personally a man of open and generous nature. But there is no denying that his enterprises have been very unsuccessful. He founded the Idler, which had a large circulation at first, but which after numerous vicissitudes has passed out of his hands. He has produced various plays, but I do not think any of them have caught on. He put his whole force into a weekly paper called Today, which had an excellent start, and which after the expenditure of considerable capital seemed successful. The story is now that he has to start a penny weekly, but the market is so full that I am afraid this will be found almost impossible.

Friedrich Nietzsche is now living in Weimar, devotedly attended by his sister, Mme. Foerster-Nietzsche. They live at the Villa Silberblick, situated on a wooded hill at the gates of the pretty town that Goethe, Schiller and Liszt made illustrious. The unfortunate philosopher has already benefited by the change, and while he is as "sensitive" as ever, he has become calmer, and the doctors say that his general health has improved in the past few months. He seems to pay sustained attention to his sister's reading, and occasionally moves his head as if in approval. When Mme. Foerster-Nietzsche had finished reading from a French book, recently, the invalid distinctly said, "Très bien, très bien." The sight of strange faces is still insupportable to him. His room is large and well-aired, and lighted on two sides. The walls are lined with portfolios and pigeon-holes full of letters and manuscripts. There are portraits of Schopenhauer and Wagner on the walls, and the dull eyes of Nietzsche wander from these and the other familiar objects that surround him, to the hills that he sees from his soft, which are now the horizon of his life.—(The Critic.

CHINA AND ITS MARKS.

Royal Berlin, Old Dresden, Minton, Coalport, Etc.

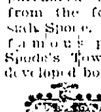
Not to be up in the marks on china, these days stamps the woman not thoroughly up-to-date; to talk the fashionable jargon one must be able to know each piece from its marks. In the season of luncheons now approaching, when so many rare and beautiful bits will come under your notice, a few suggestions, quite in the ordinary run may be useful:

The porcelain that bears this mark, known as Royal Berlin, has the reputation of being only second to Dresden, and in many instances equal to it. This china is remarkable for its great richness and blending of colors, the specimens in biscuit being especially beautiful. The word "royal" before the name of a china denotes that it comes from a royal establishment. The "K. P. M." on this stands for Königlich Porcellan Manufacturer.

Old Dresden china, of which the cut shows the mark, was first manufactured at the royal manufactory at Meissen, five miles from Dresden, and was under the patronage of Augustus I. (Augustus Rex the A. R. being his initials), king of Poland. It was first established in an old fortress, but moved to more commodious quarters in 1863. The present mark of the crossed swords was not used until 1750. To be genuine the marks should be blue.

Stoke-upon-Trent is the home of several noted china works. Minton's, where both pottery and porcelain is manufactured, is the most famous one there. The master work of Minton is the red porcelain with Japanese designs in bronze lacquer glaze. The mark is a globe with a crown. The lines of longitude and latitude appear on the globe.

This illustration shows the mark of another porcelain made at Stoke-upon-Trent, that is of wide repute, under the name of Copeland, name taken from William Copeland, who purchased the works from the founder, Josiah Spode. Their most famous pattern is Spode's Tower, a blue-and-white design, developed both in china and pottery.



The Coalport exhibit at the World's Fair was one of the handsomest, largest, most varied and most visited china exhibits there. This ware is remarkable for its rose and other small flower decorations. Another style much prized has a maroon band with painted flowers on it as an edge. The "Worm sprig" and "Tournay sprig" are two of the best known and most often mentioned Coalport patterns.

The mark here shown is of the bottom of some of the handsomest of our ware. It is manufactured by Messrs. Doulton Brothers. There are several different varieties or designs, Doulton Burslem and Doulton Lambeth being the best known; the last named is very often mistaken for Holland Delft. It is in the blue and white and represents buildings and landscapes, but a glance at the bottom will soon show the maker, as the Delft that is genuine is marked as shown, while the Doulton has the mark at the beginning of the paragraph.

PARCELS CARRIED

Reduced from $1.50 to.....

$1.50 Wright and Cotton Books only 85c

$1.00 Standard Books only 50c.

Toys and Dolls Cheaper than Ever. Big Stock of Christmas Presents at Little Prices.

THE POST OFFICE BOOK STORE

BRISCOE BROTHERS, Proprietors.

[illegible] A Great Success.

[illegible] GOLDMARK WAS COMPOSER

Chorus Shows Careful and Skilled Training Through Entire Programme—Mrs. Palmer In Excellent Voice—Concert a Decided Improvement Over Former Efforts—Large and Appreciative Audience—Ladies Remove Their Hats.

The society and musical contingent of Colorado Springs was out in force Thursday eve. The occasion was the fourth annual concert of the Colorado Springs Choral society, and it was a complete success from every point of view.

From the footlights to the galleries the seats were occupied by as finely dressed an audience as ever adorned the opera house, and upon the stage the chorus and the soloists added beauty to the scene. Most of the ladies of the audience responded to the request made before the entertainment that hats be not worn. This was especially true of those who sat near the front.

Director Goldmark's Success.

Last night's concert proves Prof. Rubin Goldmark to be a musical director of more than ordinary ability. The time he has had in which to prepare for the event has been short, and the singers who participated in the chorus are busy people who have had to attend rehearsals when they could, but the selections which they rendered would have done credit to an organization much older than the Choral society and to a city much larger than Colorado Springs. At all times Professor Goldmark was master of the situation. He plainly had the confidence of every member of the chorus. It was not feasible that his eyes wandered instinctively to the baton and the result was that not once during the entire programme was there a hitch of any kind.

Miss Ehrich at the piano, which had been loaned for the occasion by her mother, played her difficult part perfectly.

Mr. Schubert in his violincello selection showed a marvelous technique and at its close received very enthusiastic applause.

The boy choir from St. Stephen's church added greatly to the harmony of the Hallelujah chorus, their sweet soprano voices blending perfectly with those of the young ladies behind them.

Vocal Soloists.

As for the vocal soloists, little need be said, Mrs. Palmer's voice was like a perfectly tuned instrument. Not only does she sing with perfect accuracy, but she has great dramatic force, splendid expression, and her rich, full tones are the result of vocal training which cannot be excelled. One of the most attractive things about Mrs. Palmer's singing was the perfect self-confidence which was manifest at all times, yet without a trace of affectation.

Mr. Adams Owen, the bass, possesses a deep yet sympathetic voice, and after his rendering of "In She tered Vale" responded to an enthusiastic encore.

It was unfortunate that Mr. Furlong had to sing in contrast with such artists as Mrs. Palmer and Mr. Owen.

The selections from Handel's great oratorio "The Messiah" were ably rendered. The grand finale, known the world over as the "Hallelujah Chorus," aroused the admiration of the audience to the highest pitch. The greatness of the production comes home to the hearer with more and more force with every rendition.

At the close of the Hallelujah Chorus cries for Professor Goldmark arose from every part of the house, but he did not respond.

The programme in full was as follows:

Part I.

Choral from St. Matthew Passion,
.....Bach
Choral Society.
Bass Solo—Old German Melody.....
Mr. Adams Owen.
Ladies' Chorus—Spinning Song from "Flying Dutchman".....Wagner
Violincello Concerto.....Pepper
Mr. R. F. Schubert.
Madrigal "Matona, Lovely Maiden".....Lassus
Hunting Song.....Mendelssohn
Choral Society.

Part II.

Twenty numbers from Handel's Christmas oratorio "The Messiah."
Mrs. C. D. Palmer, soprano.
Mr. Adams Owen, basso.
Mr. Arthur Furlong, tenor.
An orchestra of 14 pieces.
The entire boy choir of St. Stephen's church and the Choral Society.

A Marked Improvement.

Upon the whole the concert was a marked improvement over that of last year. It shows more ambition, on the part of the members of the Choral society and gives every assurance that the musical organization of Colorado Springs which is today equalled by few of its kind west of Chicago is going to improve more and more as years of experience are gained, and that this city in musical as well as in all other circles is soon going to claim a place among cities of the first rank.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL
ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WOMAN'S REALM

A Christmas Wedding.

By S. V. [illegible]-Peeler.

(Written for The Gazette.)

Just when she came in, no one seemed to know. All were strangers here; and all the unshaven—too often, the unclean—faces of men. A few tents, three old log cabins, and a line of enclosed sheds along the bank of the little creek, were the only human habitations. She was of the pioneers. Ward (and John Ward was an authority among the boys) said she came in among the first; and in those days they straggled in afoot, singly and in groups, they scalped in upon jaded but sufficient mustangs which would end exhausted at a best gait; they came from the old camp at Pinos Altos, from the new excitement at Rafton, and up from the farms of the Mesilla valley. Central, the old county seat, was deserted; and the neighboring post of Fort Tyrand was denuded of civilian attaches on the service.

As yet, it was only the Clenega of San Vicente, whence the Apache had driven the first settlers long years before the mines were discovered. But, it was Silver City in embryo, and, from the hour John Ward announced his intention to add a dance hall to the saloon which he had hastily opened in one of the abandoned cabins, the permanent character of the new camp was assured. A spirit of public confidence was at once established.

As Ward said, she was of the first. And she took her place by the side of Dave Ellison, as though accustomed to the work. Dave built a monte-over blanket-covered pine slabs neither flat side up, to extemporized supports; and this was the first gambling table on the city, in point of time as well as in rank. There were no other women. The discoveries were so new, the rush so sudden, that the epoch in which other women were a possibility, was yet remote. From the first, she was "lookout" at Dave's game. She was young, and all the boys were she was, pretty. It might have been a the contrast with rough surrounding. It might have been her unique position as the sole female in camps. It might have been the perfect composure with which she accepted, or ignored, the chosen oaths, the loud, fierce quarrels, and the frequent gleam of knife and sharp detonation of pistol shots. It might have been any or all of these; but, certainly, legal Tender hill, with all its wealth of mines, had less attraction for even the new arrivals, than had Dave Ellison's inquiry table, with its charming lookout. It stood in front of Ward's saloon, and there authority could never be led to commit himself upon the disputed questions, as to whether Tassie or Dave came first; or, as to whether they were man and wife. The consensus of opinion appeared to be, that, if they were not the latter, they should be. And there was absolute unanimity on the policy of acquiescing in Dave's unmistakable air of proprietorship. In those days, he had no rival.

Tassie bore herself jauntily, and, when the lumber came in, she planned and superintended the erection of Ward's lance hall, and the Ellison "parlor," which formed an addition to that palatial establishment. Monte gave way to faro, and keno and roulette came in to add variety to the situation. Although on the lookout at faro on special occasions, Tassie's habitual post was at the elevated stand by the swinging keno box and she called her numbers in a musical voice which added ten-fold to the charms of the game.

Silver City grew, as the fame of her mines went abroad. Artizans, mercantis, speculators, capitalists, flocked in. Reduction works sprang up, and brick buildings came in fashion. Tassie set the pace, and a church subscription was started. A preacher was found—without antecedents or denominational connection, as far as was known; but, equal to the occasion. For, he spoke the gospel of redemption, avoided too harsh or frequent allusions to hell, and persuaded sport and miner, merchant and investor to yield up of their worldly goods—until the church edifice was completed, and furnished. Then, the ever unexpected happened. An incoming mule train from the end of the railroad brought, among its endless variety of goods, a sweet-voiced church bell—presented by Tassie, and evidently, greeted when her church scheme was first put in motion.

But the inevitable social changes came with development and progress. Women of standing, worthy wives and mothers, had arrived. The husbands, the sons, the brothers, were not so bold and reckless, now, about Dave Ellison's gaming tables. A restraining power had intervened. And Tassie noticed, that, when Jack Long or even bluff Bill Rand came down the street with wife or sister, the old, hearty greeting was no longer hers. That even the half-hearted recognition of a sidelong glance, was but rarely accorded her. Society was asserting itself. And this woman found she was alone. The dance hall girls were public property after duty hours; and that Tassie could never be. The deeper fold of the cloud which separated her from the wives and sisters, made back the space between her and the degraded. Not that she contemned these, or met them with cold disdain, or scant recognition. She was as popular among "the girls" as she was among the boys—and when the inevitable illness came upon the poor creatures, Tassie's gentle ministrations ofset the pain of death, or drew the erring one back to the crime of life.

One night, the coach came in late; and, soon after its arrival, a stranger threaded his way down through the dancers in Ward's, and entered the gaming rooms beyond. He was a man of fine physique, plainly but neatly dressed, and one who was evidently familiar with the usages of the frontier. At the faro table, he asked for the limit, as one might ask for the rate of discount at bank. Courteously, but with an air commanding acquiescence, he addressed the attache at the cases:

"My friend, if you will allow me to keep my own cases, I will take a stack to make it an object to the house."

And he took a stack of yellows, throwing two fifty-dollar bills across the table in payment. It was because the retiring attache understood his policy, that, in a few moments Dave Ellison came in to displace, the dealer who sufficed only for ordinary occasions—and Dave's quiet word to his man, soon brought Tassie to place on the lookout stool. While these arrangements were in progress, the stranger had drawn down his hat brim, and, seemingly indifferent to the delay, had deadly shuffled a cut half of his stack with a skill which proclaimed him master of the profession. The early hand, the long, pliant fingers, the absolute accuracy of touch, and the easy air indifferent alike to approval or condemnation, were all there. And when the cards were in the box, and the stranger raised his head, an irresistible start of recognition swept over the faces of Dave and Tassie. A start, and nothing more. The gambling habit discounts wounds, and defies human discernment. The world knows not of stoicism which will compare. There is rank absolutism in the mental suppression which is the flashing forerunner to the mere physical feat. This flash is of the metal which holds or throttles nations—and makes history. The facial muscles of the trained gambler not only ensample the masters of mine over matter, but constitute the most delicate demonstration of mercy in skilled athletics. For, the highest aim of training, is not development, so much as refined control instantly exercised, readily maintained.

After an hour's play, the stranger quit the table, a heavy winner. His departure was as quiet as had been his entrance. At Otis's hotel he registered as R. Dashby. Conjecture was rife. Strangers were of every-day advent in Silver City, but, this man was of unusual type. He was evidently a professional. Moreover, he had a "system"—and a system which seemed to work. Habitual watchers of the game and small players, alike, agreed that his system was a "dead sure thing." Every frontier gambler passes through this "system" period of his work. The doctrine of probabilities, if accurately reasoned out, must evolve a theory. That theory, clothed in mathematical garb, is the key to the situation at faro. Chance or luck must yield to intellectual effort; and, the "system," consistently adhered to, breaks the bank. Effort at solution, disappointment over result—these drive men mad. It is not mere loss of money which leads to the suicide of losing gamblers—it is the discovery that luck sets at naught the best effort of the brain. In truth, the whole doctrine of probability is absurd. The queen may win three times, and still she stands ever chance on the fourth turn; for, the original even chance of two to two, has been annihilated by the three turns, whatever the result; and, there is no reason for assuming that the probability for the future is dependent upon the past occurrences, each of which was isolated and complete in itself. The conditions which existed at the outset, and on which the entire doctrine of probabilities was based, have been swept into space. Except to indicate "dead" cards, the case-keeper is superfluous.

Mr. Dashby was a fixture in Silver City. He played habitually, and he usually won. He gave an impulse to the game. Men sought to grasp his system, and, failing, were still content to follow his play. Singularly enough, when the game was heavy, and much outside money was on the cards, Dashby's theory seemed to fail him, and the bank "winned."

An intimacy appeared to spring up between him and Tassie. It was evident that Dave Ellison regarded this with disapproval. Outsiders began to exchange significant glances, and even to indulge in coarse remarks. This, of course, beyond observation or hearing of Dave Ellison or Dick Dashby. Later, it was apparent that Tassie preferred the newcomer. And men wondered at the silent, though frowning protest of the old favorite. Dave was no coward. That had been proven at point of knife and six-shooter. And when Tassie and Dick quietly took a small house for joint occupancy, and she was seen no more in Ellison's parlors, the boys simply gave up, beat. For, while Tassie cut the games, Dick still kept cases, and bet his money as freely as before.

Society grew apace, and the sporting element was well up in the progressive race. Ward's hall gave way to the encroaching business block, and Ellison's new parlors, on a neighboring corner, were the admiration of the county. The territorial legislature licensed gambling, and the tinsel was swept aside. The elegant surroundings took on a permanent character. But Tassie appeared no more as an attraction. Discarding her old role, she now aspired to social recognition. New teachers of the faith had come in, and denominational decree, the necessity for antecedents—and better grammar—all combined to undermine the original apostate. His flock of unbranded Christians took up their respective denominational yokes, until the old church was forced to "close shop," and the pastor strayed away seeking new and broader fields.

Tassie yielded to the persuasions of one of the new men eloquent, and sought the consolation of religion. Of course, the woman's motives were impugned. Her Christian sisters could not accept the repentance of one so boldly gone astray. Their husbands or their brothers might sin, and be drawn back from the contamination. But, their hot, eager protest must go forth against the return of this stray lamb. One miss-step of a sorely tempted sister, and denunciation must forever cloud her pathway. Not even an all-atoning Savior could successfully plead for her.

But the teacher knew Tassie to be sincere. He cared not for her past life; but, he found distress in her present living. Not because Dick Dashby was a gambler—frontier morals could endure that—but, the old connection. In the years which had passed, society had not forgotten the wrongs of Dave Ellison. Now, that Tassie sought its recognition, how timely and consistent, to champion the cause of his gambler foe. And the triumph seemed assured. For, when the teacher told Tassie, that, to be a Christian, she must put aside Dick—the woman was silent. Not resentful. Not urging one word in defense of her life. Only silent, and sorrowful.

As an observant man, Richard Dashby was not long in grasping the situation. Should he apply the remedy? Business considerations forbade. He was still the moving spirit at Ellison's parlors. In all these years, he had bucked at the game with varying success. No one could say that he was winner or loser. But, his persistent example, and, at times, his stupendous luck, had made a dull game brisk; and it was apparent that the bank had come to place high value upon his play. It was this consideration, men said, which had prevented a tragedy, when Tassie announced for Dick. For him, and for him alone, would Dave Ellison "put up markers." And Dick never failed of his obligations. He pondered deeply over Tassie's problem, in its social as well as its religious aspect. He felt an impulse to give her up. But, the thought of "business" turned the scales; and he determined that she must forego the religious consolation—and drop the social aspirations.

But, Tassie's mind did not idle. She had longed all these years—as only a woman can long for the social recognition—and will she? The position had barred her. She had grieved—as only the helplessly wronged can grieve—over the injustice meted out to her. She had repented—as only the suffering can repent—of the follies of her past life. The girl of reckless mood and heedless gaiety, had gradually become a sad though uncomplaining woman of slender life. A soul of shrinking introspection. For Dick's sake, she preserved an outward serenity, and even made an effort at cheerfulness. But, she was, lone much, and the brooding was growing upon her. Then came the revelation of religion. Tassie was sincere. The conviction, the repentance, the consolation were all a presence. The teaching was divine—all moving—all suffering. She questioned not; and she dreamed not now of the social aspect or outcome of this new experience. The joy of it was above all such selfish considerations. But, when there came the awful discovery that the life she led was a bar to this happiness which had come to her, poor Tassie was stunned. Dick's decision left her helpless and hopeless. She had not uttered a word of remonstrance or reproach. Dazed—bereft of her soul's ecstasy—it was a mortal blow. And Tassie saw no way of escape—saw but one road to peace and rest. In the gray of the early dawn, Dick Dashby, entered his home to find the woman dead upon her couch. The fatal drug had ended the misery—perhaps had wafted the soul to the joy which had eluded it here.

The next issue of the local newspaper, appearing Christmas morning, contained the simple announcement:

"Died—At Silver City, N. M., on the 20th inst., Tassie, the well-beloved wife of Richard Dashby. Deceased was a sister of our old-time townsman, David Ellison."

Death had triumphed over business considerations. It was a concession to her womanhood—a tribute to her memory.

Dick Dashby was no longer a silent partner in the firm of Dashby & Ellison.

Seasonable Fashions.

Gossip of the Newest Things in Fabrics and Trimmings—The Latest Fur Blouses Have Velvet Sleeves.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New York, Dec. 12.—Sleeves of a different material to the bodice have proved so successful that the idea has been adopted by furriers. Blouses of caracul, broadtail or krimmer, have green or brown velvet sleeves, and these, to the wearer must prove an agreeable substitute, as fur sleeves have always a clumsy feeling.

These new blouses have tight-fitting backs, as there is already beginning a reaction against the straight line at the sides of the waist, which is the result of the blousing of the back. The fronts continue full however.

Transparent Fabrics.

The favor extended to transparent materials shows no sign of abatement. The renewed style of puffing, ruffles and flounces will keep these gauzy fabrics to the front until a decided change in fashion occurs.

Dinner and ball toilettes are of these materials, also many of the separate waists to be worn with satin skirts. Blue, mauve, pink, yellow, and white are the favorite colors. The white and black are made over black and white taffeta and satin. It must not be forgotten that these satin skirts must have taffeta linings.

In black lace and net there are charming gowns trimmed with appliques of black or white lace, or both, and jet spangles. If cut with a low neck there is a yoke of black or white lace for all occasions, except full-dress functions, and a collar, belt and perhaps revers around the low neck of bright pink, red or green velvet.

If figured lace is used the designs around the hips and on the waist are outlined with jet. Steel and silver spangles are particularly elegant when mingled with jet on black.

Brussels net gowns are not expensive if one has a half-worn silk dress to use for a lining. Red net gowns with a black sash are quite striking, but more stylish is a white taffeta lining under a white net, dotted with red chenille and trimmed with red velvet ribbon.

Applique vines and leaves of lace are used to head ruffles on these dresses, and the lower edge frequently has a second narrow vine or a row of tiny edgings. Even chiffon and mousseline sashes are now covered with applique half way up the long ends.

Crepe and chiffon are fashioned in a similar manner. In silvery grey over grey the only trimming is a blouse front of white dotted chiffon with steel buckles. This in crepe answers for an informal at-home toilette.

Pale blue chiffon over deeper blue taffeta has a belt and shoulder knots of darker blue velvet ribbon. The waist is in surplice style in with a long spray of pink flowers from the left shoulder falling over the skirt.

In pink and yellow there are costumes trimmed with appliques of black chantilly lace on each of the ruffles covering the skirt. Others merely edge a deep Spanish flounce and cover the pointed front with above.

The blouse has the front with appliques and a thick ruche of the color around the low neck; belt of black, mousseline or velvet with long ends. Lace boleros are worn with high-necked gowns of crepe having glove sleeves.

Dressy house gowns of royal blue crepe over taffeta are trimmed with white lace appliques; while satin collar and belt, and the bouse dotted with irridescent spangles.

New Veilings.

Veiling tulles are preferred in black or white. Black veiling tulle with spots woven in the net itself and chenille-spotted tulle are equally favored, and some novelties have appeared with spots of different sizes. The most approved style of meshes for tulle veils are extremely fine, the object being to render them as invisible as possible so that the spots may stand out in greater relief.

Among the becoming articles shown is a double veil consisting of Mechlin tulle, generally white, of an extremely fine description, covered with almost invisible black meshes spotted with chenille.

Modistes are beginning to make use of plaited satin ribbons with the plaits sewn down on the upper edge by means of invisible stitches. They are sometimes used in several different widths, but if of one only preference is given to No. 12 or 16.

A notion just shown in Paris is a jewelled buttonhole, sold in graduated sizes, for the front of bodices. Some are of paste, others in gold; steel and amethysts, and steel and strass are put together. These sometime resemble old drop earrings, placed horizontally on the dress; others are of a lozenge shape, but all are novel.

Elephant skin for pocketbooks and cardcases is the success of the season, but should not be purchased unless mounted in silver filigree. This is needed in order to set off the rough appearance of the skin. Rhinoceros skin is made up in the same articles. The skin is rougher and heavier than the elephant's and the wrinkles are deeper. Alligator skin is still fashionable but must have heavy and wide markings. The greenish tones are considered the most stylish.

Card-cases, pictures, frames, memoranda books, etc., come in exquisite white leather let in with gold filagree set with turquoise, amethysts, Mexican opals, etc.

The lovely dinner or ball gown we illustrate this week is in pink satin. The skirt has an elaborate embroidery round the semi-trained border. The low square blouse in silk muslin is striped with vertical rows of black velvet, each studded with three tiny rosettes in muslin. The belt is of black velvet. White lace spangled with silver round the neck opening and shoulder straps. A ribbon crosses the neck diagonally and standing loops of ribbon form sleeves.

The chic skating costume is of Indian red cloth trimmed with bands of Astrakhan surmounted by fine braiding. The standing collar is lined with fur. The plastron is of white satin, the hat of red velvet.

Under the Mistletoe Bough.

American Men of Fashion.

What is amiss with the American men of fashion that they who should naturally mate with them turn elsewhere for their husbands? In the case of girls of enormous fortunes and with ambitions that can be satisfied only by rank and title, it is, of course, easy to explain the quest of outlandish partners. Admitting even the potent attractions of ancient castles and storied castles, one yet wonders that the prowess of mere love, with its delights and passions and recklessness, never by any chance "gets in its fine work"—if you will permit the lapse into the vernacular. Love is regarded in legend and experience as ubiquitous, universal, omnipitent, but, apparently, he cuts no more figure in the more exquisite walks of the town. Or else the American man of fashion is strangely blind to his opportunities.

I suppose that the ugly truth is that the American man of leisure and wealth is obstrusively uninteresting. At college he usually "loafs" or "bums" during the four years in which his family rids itself of his presence, and he emerges from Harvard or Yale a very different sort of fellow from his English congener, whose course at Oxford or Cambridge almost invariably results in a substantial fund of classic learning and a definite appreciation of arts and letters. I fancy it is no injustice to remark that the average New Yorker of fashion does not shine by virtue of wit or elegant scholarship. Nor does he dazzle by the exercise of any rare gifts in commerce or the professions. His occasional excursions into the professions are so lackadaisical and resultless as to be scarcely worth notice. In the public life of the city and the nation he cuts a puny figure indeed. He either lacks the grit or the strength to fight the "mucker" element in the political life of the community, or else he goes to ridiculous extremes that make him a holy show for scoffers. It is impossible to compare him with the Englishman of similar resources and equipment, for he isn't in the same class.

And then, worst of all, he drinks so badly. That he drinks more than his cousin-german in Britain I would not venture to assert confidentially. But he drinks oftener and in a very ugly way. The American tippler is the most ungraceful tippler in the wrld, and he will get drunk in the most inappropriate places and at most improper times. It is rare that a fashionable function either in a public place or motish rendezvous or in a private house, is not marred and disgraced by some jackanapes or buck who cannot resist the opportunity to fill himself to overflowing with champagne. When one recalls the exhibitions which the very flower of fashionable manhood are wont to offer the dainty creatures they would win for life, one ceases to wonder overmuch that our beauties prove easy game for Britain's gallants.—Boston Herald.

DAINTY FOOTGEAR.

Shoes and Stockings in Bright Colors and Fanciful Designs.

With the news that short skirts are coming in come the tidings that slippers and stockings will be fancier than ever. Satin is the fashionable material for new slippers, and beading is used in place of the ribbon rosette. Kid slippers are very thin and fine and are cut out across the instep in fanciful designs and show the stockings underneath.

The stockings are of very brilliant hues, decorated with contrasting shades. For instance, there is a deep blue stocking that is picked out with little embroidered dots in bright red, with a clock of the same color.

Another pair of stockings is of black silk with white lace let in. This is done by sewing the lace firmly on the stocking, which is afterward cut out, making a beautiful lace openwork upon the ankle.

Dull red is the fashionable color for what is known as the mannish girl. The girl who wears tailor-made dresses and indulges in athletics wears this dull red stocking, with black diamonds set up the front. These are very effective for all sorts of outdoor uses, bicycles, golf and tennis, and yet are not too showy to be in good taste.

The plain black stocking has been pushed to the background, and you will see very few such hose this year.

In Society

Mrs. A. Sutton left Tuesday for Chicago.

Mrs. McArthur left Thursday for Butte, Mont.

R. Lux, of Austria, is registered at the Antlers.

E. C. Ostmun left Wednesday night for Durango.

Mrs. M. C. Davidge went to Denver on Tuesday.

Mr. J. A. Owubey arrived in the city Wednesday.

Mr. Charles Thurlow went to Denver Wednesday.

F. H. Denman of Granite was registered at the Alamo.

Mrs. Wilcox left Saturday night for Pittston, Pa.

Samuel G. Porter of Victor was in the city last Friday.

Mr. Bruce Glidden was registered at the Alamo Saturday.

Mr. E. A. Stevens of Victor was at the Alamo Wednesday.

down from camp Tuesday over the Cheyenne mountain road.

Frank J. Peck of Peru was registered at the Alamo Friday.

Mr. A. D. Rose left for Cripple Creek Wednesday morning.

P. B. Wilde of New York registered at the Alamo Wednesday.

W. J. McLelland of Cripple Creek was in the city last Friday.

Mr. Samuel Frank of Brooklyn, N. Y., is a guest at the Antlers.

Mr. Peck is farming in the Grand Junction Valley.

Mr. E. C. Watson and Mrs. Todd left Wednesday for Denver.

Mrs. Miller of Newport left Wednesday for Portland, Ore.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bemis of New York are at the Antlers.

Mr. J. C. Foster of Salt Lake City, is a guest at the Alta Vista.

Mr. W. B. Ames of Pueblo has gone to Point Loma for a holiday trip.

Mr. H. Jean Austin of Cripple Creek, was at the Alta Vista Saturday.

Mr. M. Lee of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, is registered at the Alamo.

Mr. [illegible], a prominent mining man of Cripple Creek, is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Parker of Pittsburg, Pa., are guests at the Alta Vista.

Mr. D. W. Graham of Fort Williams, Ontario, is registered at the Alta Vista.

Mr. Nathaniel Baker and Mrs. Tooker of Chicago, N. Y., are at the Alta Vista.

Mr. Atwood Burton of Victor was at the Alamo Wednesday.

Miss Biggs, pianist who played Sunday afternoon at the Perkins home, left for Independence, Kansas City where she will Wednesday's arrivals at the Alamo.

C. R. Peck of Peru and wife are in the city for a short visit. They are from Cripple Creek.

Mrs. C. L. Lawton and Mrs. Robert Carson came down from Cripple Creek Sunday.

Manager H. J. Hoffer of the Colorado Midland, at Colorado Springs, is a guest at the Antlers.

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Hitchcock of Chicago were among Saturday's arrivals at the Antlers.

Miss Camilla P. Pillow of Denver is visiting Mrs. Chas. Fitzpatrick at the Alta Vista.

F. A. Crane and George M. Scott of Denver were registered at the Alamo Wednesday.

Mr. Harry Avery, secretary of the Elkton company, has gone to California to recuperate.

Mr. Fred. W. Bailey, proprietor of the St. James hotel, of Denver, is a guest at the Antlers.

Mr. Erwin Tears, traveling passenger agent for the New York Central, is at the Antlers.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hawkins of Colorado Springs, left Friday for a visit at St. John, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Castella of Florissant, are in the city. He is a prominent merchant.

Mr. M. E. Merrifield, proprietor of the Continental hotel, New York, is a guest at the Antlers.

Mr. George R. Thompson, a prominent Chicago attorney, arrived in the city yesterday on a visit.

Frank G. White of Leadville is in the city. He is one of the oldest mining experts in the state.

Mr. Jesse Waters of Cripple Creek, superintendent of the Midland road, was in the city Saturday.

Mr. George E. Marsh of Lynn, Mass. is visiting his son, Mr. James L. Marsh at the Alta Vista.

Mr. G. W. Metcalf returned Tuesday morning from a two months' visit to Kansas City and vicinity.

Mrs. Franklin Bartlett of New York, is at the Antlers for the winter. She is accompanied by her son.

Mr. James Casey of Cripple Creek came down to the Springs Saturday. He is stopping at the Alamo.

Rev. C. H. Jerome left last week for the east with Mrs. Jerome, who is seriously ill. They go to Ohio.

Mrs. W. H. R. Stote returned Saturday morning after spending a month in Osage and Kansas City, Kan.

Mr. Kiel of the Kiel Carriage company left Friday for Grand Junction. He goes for a short business trip.

Mrs. Arthur J. McCarten of New York city and Mrs. Robert J. Sessions are guests of Mrs. Edgar J. Ulrich.

Mrs. Lewis of Oklahoma City, who has been a visitor in the Springs for some time, departed Friday for her home.

Mr. John McLachlan, who has been sojourning at Manitou Park for several weeks, has returned to the Alta Vista.

Mr. James Doyle, of Victor, prominently connected with the Portland company was an arrival at the Alamo Tuesday.

Mrs. S. J. Hill and Mrs. E. H. Fiele of Boston are registered at the Antlers. They will be in the city for a few days.

Miss Everhart gave an "At Home" last Monday afternoon to introduce Mrs. Hitchcock and Miss Van Buren of Chicago.

Messrs J. B. Dalby and H. W. Cowan of the Gulf road, were in the city Wednesday and left that night for the south.

Miss Rhoda Collier, the Antlers stenographer, left Sunday for Wichita Falls, Texas, where she will spend the holidays.

Mr. John Kerr left last week, for an extended visit at Los Angeles, Cal. He will probably be gone for eight or nine months.

Mrs. C. W. Metcalf, who has been visiting relatives in and about Kansas City for the past seven weeks, arrived home last week.

Joseph Cohn of Milwaukee, quite well known to the business men of Colorado Springs, was in the city for a few days last week.

Colone Holliday, a member of the board of directors of the Santa Fe road left Tuesday for his home in Topeka, Kansas.

Mr. Nate J. O'Brien, a man prominent in the national organization of the G. A. R., was among Friday's arrivals at the Alamo.

Mrs. Lizzie Blackman, who has been quite ill at her mother's, Mrs. M. J. Dodson has returned to her home in Cheyenne canon.

Mr. Sumner Robinson, of Pittsburg, who has been spending several months at Manitou Park, returned to the Alta Vista Wednesday.

Mr. Henry Brelloh, associate of the Royal School of Mines, London, is in the city. Mr. Brelloh is preparing a report on Cripple Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McCarty of New York are at the Antlers. They have come to Colorado Springs to make a stay of several months.

Miss Stevens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Stevens, of the Alta Vista, has returned home after an extended visit to friends in Texas.

Mr. Sutton of the First National bank left Friday afternoon for a month's trip east. New York will occupy most of Mr Sutton's itinerary.

"Billy" W. Bryan arrived Saturday from Louisville. He is representing California and Salt Lake in the interest of tourist business.

Mr. J. V. Smith of Denver, district superintendent of the Pullman Palace Car company's service was a visitor on railroad row Tuesday.

Messrs. C. C. Conkle and U. S. Okey of Canon City arrived at the Antlers Friday evening. Mr. Okey has come to try a change in climate.

Mrs. J. W. Kline, Miss Nellie Kline and M. L. F. King of Gallon, Ohio, are visitors in the city and will probably remain two or three months.

Mr. R. M. Davidson, of Newark, O., who has been taking in the sights of the greatest gold camp on earth, returned to the Alta Vista Thursday.

Fred Houson, Christine Houston and Mrs. H. Houson of Marysville, O., compose a party of tourists who are at the Alamo for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Marlon, C. C. Campbell and O. D. Foster of Cincinnati are a party of tourists who are at the Antlers for a short stay.

Judge Henry Hedges of Mansfield, O., who has been in the city since Friday, left Sunday morning for the southern part of the state on a business trip.

Messrs. C. T. Thompson and N. W. Sample of Denver are registered at the Antlers. Mr. Sample is the general superintendent of the D. and R. G. road.

Mrs. H. E. Worthington, from Forest Park university, St. Louis, has settled in Colorado Springs. She occupied a responsible position in the College of Music.

City Agent Callahan, of the Colorado Midland, left Friday for a two weeks' trip to Kansas City and St. Louis. He goes to seek a beneficial change of altitude.

Miss Mable Dietrich, daughter of Superintendent Dietrich of the city schools, is expected to return this week from Arkansas City, where she has been visiting.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Rockwell, Miss Adalene Rockwell and Mrs. H. H. Mayhew, compose a party of tourists from Milwaukee, Wis., who arrived at the Antlers Friday.

Mr. W. S. Hughes, an old resident of this city left Friday for Arkansas. He goes on business connected with a new railroad project in which Mr. H. K. Devereaux is interested.

Miss Lena Haberle of this city left Wednesday for Monterey, Mex. Miss Haberle goes to seek a beneficial change of climate and will probably not be back for several months.

Messrs. George B. and J. H. Mecham are at the Antlers. Both gentlemen are very well known all over this part of the state as the Mecham Investment company.

Skating parties were numerous Sunday. The lake at Broadmoor, Prospect lake and the North End reservoirs were alive with devotees of the exhilarating sport.

Mr. Charles Noble, who as commissioner to investigate the ute troubles between the Ute Indians and game wardens has been visiting northwestern Colorado and Utah, returned to the city Friday.

Miss Mamie Draper of Missouri, a cousin of Mr. Clint Draper of this city, is visiting the family of Dr. A. H. Garnett for a few days while en route to Eddy, N. M., where she will spend the winter with friends.

Mr. Thomas H. Craig of New York, returned to the Alta Vista Friday from the Pacific coast. Mr. Craig's family is coming from New York and will probably arrive today. They expect to spend the winter in the Springs.

The Hon. J. S. Hall arrived in Colorado Springs Saturday morning. He will remain here during the winter. Mr. Hall is ex-provincial treasurer of the province of Quebec and has been a very prominent figure in Canadian politics for many years.

Lieutenant R. L. Bush of the regular army, with his wife and children, was at the Antlers Saturday. Lieutenant Bush was in the city en route from Wilcox, Ariz., to Fort Harrison, near Helena, Mont., to which station he has been transferred.

Mrs. B. Buell of New York state passed through the city Tuesday en route to Whitewater. Mrs. Buel spent the day in looking over Colorado Springs and will visit other points in the state. She is seeking a change of climate and contemplates locating permanently somewhere in this state.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Woods of this city are at the Waldorf hotel in New York for a few days en route to Florida. They will be in the Palmetto state during the coming winter. Mr. Woods is a prominent owner of Gold Coin stock.

V. H. Miller, the attorney, of Cripple Creek, returned last Wednesday from Denver with his lovely bride. Mr. Miller, it is remembered, was married to a Miss Gehr of Bradford, Pa., at the Brown Palace, last Saturday by his honor, Chief Justice Chas. D. Hayt. They will reside in Cripple Creek.

Miss Genevieve Severy, daughter of Judge Severy, scored a great success in a Choral society concert recently given at Woburn, near Boston, Mass. Miss Severy was the reader of the occasion and received unstinted praise for her artistic rendition of the prologue. She is a reciter of ability and has created a most favorable impression with the cultured literateurs of Boston.

Between forty and fifty people from this city left Wednesday to attend the rabbit hunt Thursday and Friday at Lamar. Among those who will participate in the sport are Messrs. E. H. Epperson, F. Peck, J. F. Burns, Tom Burns, M. V. Andree, A. O. Downs, Col. B. F. Montgomery, C. D. Cover, J. H. Bates, R. P. Davis, St. John Brothers, Mr. Monson, A. Wright, A. L. Patton, John Harman, John M. Jackson and others.

Mr and Mrs. V. H. Miller of Cripple Creek arrived in the city Wednesday. They came from Denver where they were married the latter part of last week by Chief Justice Hayt. The ceremony was performed in the parlors of the Brown Palace hotel and was the first marriage ceremony on record performed by a chief justice. Mr. Miller is a prominent attorney of Cripple Creek and was recently a nominee for the district attorneyship for the 4th judicial district.

At an informal musicale given by the Musical club of Colorado Springs at the Kinnikinnick Tuesday, the new piano was tried for the first time. Miss Viola Bumstead was the only soloist. She played an improvisation by MacDowell and a minuet by Scarmbati. She played these two numbers with an artistic grace and finish, reflecting great credit upon herself and on her teacher, Professor A. C. Pearson.

The list of ex-Philadelphians now residents in Colorado Springs, which was reproduced in the Gazette from the Philadelphia Times a few days ago, was incomplete, naturally, and even the following additional names will probably fall short of the total: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stokes Wayne, Mrs. E. T. Postlethwaite, Mr. Wm. Post ethwaite, Mrs. C. G. Garrison and the Misses Geraldine and Josephine Garrison, Mr. E. E. White, Mr. E. C. Carnes, Mr. John L. Sprogle, Jr., Mr. M. S. Borden and the Messrs. Davidson.

Minervans Entertain.

The young ladies of the Minerva Literary society of Colorado college on Saturday evening, entertained some thirty of their young men friends in one of the most enjoyable social affairs which has been held at the college for some time. This society has given an annual reception for a number of years and has established an enviable reputation for entertaining, but last night the fair fellows of the Goddess of Wisdom surpassed all former attempts.

The society hall was tastefully decorated with the college colors, which, with the pretty gowns of the young ladies, caused a very delightful effect.

The first part of the evening was passed with a short programme consisting of music, tableaux, pantomimes and recitations. This feature was very enjoyable, and parts of it provoked much merriment, being local hits. After the programme, tables were brought in and all partook of light refreshments. Games and social chat were then indulged in. Several of the college alumni were present renewing old acquaintances and making new ones. Just before parting all gathered around the piano and sang college songs, closing a very enjoyable evening in the true college style.

The young men were loud in their praise of Minerva and claim that the young ladies show true wisdom in their manner of entertaining.

Fraser-Hase.

The residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Cass Ledyard Goddard, No. 8 Cascade avenue, was the scene of a quiet wedding Thursday, when Miss Edith Dudley Hase and Mr. George Albert Hayden Fraser were married by the Rev. Philip Washburn. Miss Isabel Hase was the bridesmaid, and the groomsman was Baron Herman Von Hemert. Only a very few intimate friends were present, including Mrs. T. H. Edsall, who, as well as Mrs. Goddard, is a cousin of the bride; President and Mrs. Slocum and Mr. Clarence Edsall.

Mr. and Mrs. Fraser are widely known in the city, and the fact that no invitations were issued to their marriage has been rather a disappointment to their numerous friends, who wished to honor by their presence two of the most popular young people in Colorado Springs, who are also members of two of the best known and oldest families in America and England. The bride is a daughter of Colonel Caleb Huse, of The Rocks, Highland Falls on the Hudson, New York; a graduate of West Point and for seven years a professor there, who was afterwards a distinguished officer in the civil war and the chief financial representative and purchasing agent in Europe for the Confederacy during the entire period of its continuance; and on the maternal side she is one of the Pinckneys of Connecticut, while Mr. Fraser, who is a son of the late Rev. William Fraser, D. D., moderator of the Canada Presbyterian church, is a cadet of the chief house of Clan Fraser, and is related in more than one quarter to the English nobility.

As scholar and fellow of the University of Toronto, professor in the College of Montana, member of the Montana State Council of Higher Education, member of the American Philological association, and, for the past few years, professor in Colorado College, he has made his mark in his profession; and he and his charming wife will carry with them the good will and best wishes of a very large section of this community.

Smith-Russell.

Mr. J. Gordon Smith was united in marriage to Mrs. A. Russell, formerly of La Junta, at high noon Wednesday. The ceremony was performed at the bride's residence on the west side, which was handsomely decked in honor of the occasion.

The families of the bride and groom were present together with a few guests. Among those who witnessed the ceremony were Mr. Herbert Wing and Mr. C. S. Emmert. The wedding march was begun a few minutes before noon and the contracting parties were pronounced man and wife as the clock struck 12 by Rev. D. Bauwen of the Broadway Baptist church in Denver.

Prof. Chas. Morgan, of the State Institute for deaf and blind, furnished the music. The groom is a young man favorably known in Colorado Springs and a prominent member of Co. H. Mr. and Mrs Smith left immediately for the east and will be at home after January 15th, 1898, at 228 N. Walnut street.

Married in New Mexico.

A special to the Rocky Mountain News from Clayton, N. M., was received Thursday night announcing the marriage of two Colorado Springs people in that city. The special reads as follows:

Clayton, N. M., Dec. 1.—J. J. Halstead and Miss C. A. Johnson, both of Colorado Springs, were married here this afternoon, and departed immediately for Colorado Springs. Mr. Halstead claims to be a cousin of Mr. W. S. Stratton and a prominent mining man.

Card and Dancing Club.

The young people of the Elk hotel have organized a club which will be known as the Elk Hotel Card and Dancing club, which will meet every Thursday evening.

Last night the first meeting of the club was held and the members passed the evening in a very enjoyable game of cards. Elegant refreshments were served and dancing was indulged in.

The first ladies' prize was won by Mrs. C. N. Campbell and the second prize by Miss Alice Linney. The first gentlemen's prize was won by Mr. W. B. French and second prize by Hon. J. W. Purdy.

Among others present were Mrs. C. N. Campbell, Mrs. E. H. Ranz, Mrs. H. Adams, Mrs. M. S. Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Kleeman, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. French, Mr. and Mrs. Tolpy, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Nease, Miss Alice Linney, Dr. J. Della Engeley, Miss Anderson, Messrs. A. Bennett, G. M. Paddock, W. B. McCune, H. B. Robinson, D. Williamson.

Caledonian Society.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Scotch Americans was held last week, when organization was effected by the election of the following officers and general committee: Chief, T. D. Hetherington, first lieutenant, Andrew Green; second lieutenant, W. K. Graham; third lieutenant, Wilfrid Moffatt; secretary, George M. Brymner, Dr. J. O. Roddis; directors, John Jack, J. C. Anderson and William Mains. Special committee on Burns' anniversary, Duncan White, J. R. Duncan, Thomas Strachan and W. D. Douglas. The membership now numbers nearly 60. The next stated meeting will be held on new year's night, being the first Saturday of the month, when a large and enthusiastic gathering of the clans is looked for. All Caledonians are invited to be present.

Miss Hatfield Honored.

A very pleasant surprise party was given Miss Alice Hatfield Monday evening in honor of her birthday. The evening was spent until a late hour in games and music, several selections being given by the "Paderewski Brothers."

Those present were Misses Lennox, Barnauff, Voss, Hamlin, Hart, Moise, Loyt, Linda Hoyt, Ormsby, Mable Ormsby, Beard; Messrs. Layton, Clark, Plumb, Norris, Berry, Dwinnell, Masden, Lennox, Hart and Will Spicer.

MORE MENTION.

Born, Wednesday, to Mr. and Mrs. William Shumwell, a son. Mother and child doing well.

A little girl arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Caldwell, No. 21 East San Miguel yesterday morning.

A marriage license was issued by the county clerk to James H. Purden and Nina I. Marston, both of Elbert.

Mrs. Charles Farnsworth's horse took a little run down the avenue on Tuesday, but was soon stopped. Nobody was in the carriage at the time.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Poe was down from Denver Tuesday to subpoena witnesses in ex-Postmaster Ferguson's trial, which is booked for January 11.

Mrs. Mary H. Bailey, aged 48 years, died Saturday at her home, 1060 North Wahsatch. The funeral will be held from the residence this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Chas. E. Nickell, the convicted murderer of Constable Michael Hayes, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life by Judge Harris in the district court Thursday.

John Houk who went through the college football season without suffering injury yesterday broke his nose while in the pursuit of the brutal game of basket ball.

Colorado Springs may yet become famous as an art center. There is talk now of erecting a building designed particularly for studios. Mr. Leslie J. Skelton, the artist, is the moving spirit.

The Colorado Electric Power company will break ground for the new plant at Canon City today. Mr. D. V. Donaldson will go down this morning and superintend the beginning of the important work.

Postmaster Dana spent Tuesday in Denver. He went there to attend to some matters pertaining to the scheme for a new building for the government service in this city. He will return some time today.

Articles of incorporation were filed with the county clerk Friday of the La Bella Mill Water and Power company. The capital stock is placed at $250,000, and the incorporators are Eben Smith, Syl T. Smith and Ira H. Reid.

Articles of incorporation of the Frenzel Reduction company were filed Tuesday with Secretary of State Whipple. The principal office is at Colorado Springs and A. B. Frenzel, F. P. Brooks and Peter Hartford are the incorporators.

Mr. Otto Lappler and Mr. Morse have bought the controlling interest in the Oxford hotel of Denver. Mr. Kappler won a host of friends in Colorado Springs during his short term here as manager of the Broadmoor hotel and casino.

Mr. W. A. Platt began last week on the work of soliciting subscriptions for the year 1898 for the chamber of commerce, and reports very good success thus far, and an excellent feeling towards the project among all the business men.

Mrs. Cora E. Day, mother of Pearl Day, the 15-year-old girl, whose marriage to George H. Smith was annulled in the district court, has left Colorado Springs for good, taking her daughter, who experienced matrimonial troubles so early in life, with her.

Pearl Day the bride of an hour, who was clandestinely married to George H. Smith by Justice Faulkner in Colorado City December 8th and whose honeymoon was so ruthlessly destroyed by her mother, has had her marriage annulled by the district court.

Mrs. C. F. Albrecht of Manitou died suddenly last week Monday at her residence in Manitou. She had been suffering for several days from stomach troubles, but no serious results were anticipated. She was attended by Drs. Campbell, Ordlbec and Garnett.

Mrs. Mar in died here Sunday at 11 a. m. She was the mother of Mrs. L. D. Ross, wife of the promoter of the Cripple Creek Electric Short Line. Mr Ross was in Chicago at the time of the death but is expected to arrive Tuesday morning. The remains will be taken east for interment.

Elmer Floyd, of the college, left Friday night for Trinidad where he will spend the holidays. Early this week he will be followed by Browning and Cooley, who with Floyd will play football in Trinidad on Christmas day. The game will be between the Trinidad Athletic association and one from Raton, N. M.

At the stated convocation of Colorado Springs chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, held on Tuesday evening, the annual election of officers occurred and resulted as follows: Philip Nohe, excellent high priest, Raymond Reed, king; Joseph E. Coleman, scribe; Albert Matthews, treasurer; Aury B. Noxon, secretary.

At the election of officers in Ramona chapter No. 5, O. E. S., last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Lydia A. Ellison, W. M.; Ernest Britton, W. P.; Miss Della McShane, A. M.; Mrs. Ella L. C. Dwinnell, secretary; Mrs. Louella Bacharack, treasurer; Mrs. Grace Reed, cond.; Mrs. E. E. Baty, asso. cond.

Mr. Thomas Gough, Sr., father of Mr. Thomas Gough of the European hotel, died last week Monday at the hotel on South Nevada avenue. He had been suffering from stomach troubles for some time, and the end was not unexpected. He has been attended by Doctors Gardiner, Maffett and Rice of this city and Doctors White and Eskridge of Denver.

William Smith, the murderer of William Nicholls, was arrested Saturday morning at 2 o'clock at the ranch of H. W. Potter, an ex-sheriff of Otero county, about eight miles from La Junta. Mr. Potter himself placed Smith, his own brother-in-law, under arrest and conveyed him to La Junta and delivered him into the custody of Under Sheriff Cook of El Paso county.

Dr. G. H. Hartupee, with Mrs. Hartupee and daughter, expects to leave this week for Coronado, California, for the winter. Dr. Hartupee is a prominent Methodist divine, having been for 27 years professor of modern languages in the Ohio Wesleyan university, and later connected with the institution as auditor. He came here a couple of months ago from Glenwood.

Professor W. R. Brooks, the astronomer in charge of the Smith observatory at Geneva, N. Y., has written to Mr. Fred Stevens asking him for a slide of his remarkable photograph of a sunrise on Pike's Peak. The eminent astronomer expresses his profound admiration for the photograph as reproduced in Harper's Weekly, and offers any of his astronomical photographs in exchange.

A pair of moose antlers which are said to be the second largest in existence are on exhibition in the window of the May Clothing Co. The animal was killed in Alaska several months ago by Mr. Dal Dewrese of Canon City, who recently returned from the Klondike. The antlers are perfect beauties, and will mounted on the head of the animal by Mr. Stainsky, the taxidermist.

The first of last week a gold brick weighing 1277 ounces, 11x5x3 inches in dimensions, and valued at $25,000, was on exhibition at the First National bank. The precious piece of yellow metal is in the custody of President Hayes of the First National bank, and after allowing the public to gaze for a few days on this beautiful production of the Cripple Creek district, it will be shipped to the United States mint in Denver.

Mr. G. L. Bradley is mourning the loss of a pair of handsome black horses and a light road wagon. Sunday evening about 6 o'clock, Mr. Bradley, who has the skating privilege at Broadmoor, left his team near the boathouse and went inside to turn on the lights. He was only absent a few moments, but when he returned the horses and wagon had disappeared. Be things they may have strayed, but, diligent search last night failed to find them.

Mr. L. Stein of Chicago was a visitor among the railroad men of this city Tuesday. Mr. Stein is the inspecting engineer for the Q. & C. company of Chicago, which firm handles various railway supplies. Mr. Stein has been on a tour of inspection for over most of the railroads of Utah, Colorado, other states of the southwest, and the Mexican National. He has been in this section about four months and left on Tuesday to spend the holidays with his family in Chicago.

The whitecappers who took Isaac Cadwallader from his home last Saturday morning and whipped him so unmercifully have not yet been apprehended by the authorities. Clues to the identity of at least three of the participants in the outrageous assault have been discovered by the police and they are being followed systematically. Strong suspicions are entertained concerning the culpability of several parties but as yet no arrests have been made.

On Wednesday evening of this week the Social union of St. Mary's church will hold a supper and ball at Durkee's hall. The event will be the result of many weeks of careful preparation on the part of the ladies of the church, and gives promise of being one of the most enjoyable functions of the season. Excellent music will be provided for the occasion and the dancing will be indulged in during the entire evening. The supper, which will be an elaborate spread, will be served between the hours of 5 and 7 and again from 11 to 1.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian association occurred last evening in the association rooms. The November report of the general secretary showed splendid progress along all lines of effort. Among other items the report showed that 163 had been the daily average attendance at the rooms; total number of strangers welcomed 227; total enrollment in educational classes, 140; total number of baths taken, 777; average attendance at the Sunday afternoon, 33. There were many other interesting statistics given which proved the splendid work being done by this organization. The resignation of Secretary Lloyd was read and accepted with great reluctance by the board, and a committee was appointed consisting of Rev. Ben. Brewster and Dr. John R. Robinson to draft resolutions conveying the sentiments of the board to Secretary Lloyd.

The Swamp Fight.

The general court of the Society of Colonial Wars in the state of Colorado was held Saturday eve. at the El Paso club, beginning at 8 o'clock. The principal business of the evening was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were chosen:

Governor—Joel F. Vaile, Denver.
Deputy Governor—Henry LeBreton Wills, Colorado Springs.
Lieutenant Governor—Nathan G. Trumbull, Denver.
Secretary—C. S. Thompson, Denver.
Deputy Secretary—Lieutenant J. T. Anderson, Colorado Springs.
Treasurer—G. W. Peirce, Denver.
Registar—J. W. Barrows.
Historian—Edward O. Upham Denver.
Chancellor—Henry W. Hobson, Denver.
Chaplain—Right Rev. J. F. Spaulding, Denver.
Surgeon—Dr. James Hart, Denver.
Counsel—T. W. Draper, Denver.
Historical committee—J. F. Tuttle, E. L. Kelly, J. W. Barrows.
Committee on installation—C. N. Baxter, B. B. Lawrence, G. W. Peirce.
Committee on American history—W. F. Slocum, LL. D.; E. R. Downs, J. H. Denison.

After the business of the evening had been disposed of the society sat down to the annual dinner.

The celebration held by the general court is in commemoration of the Great Swamp fight which occurred between the colonists and the Indians December 19, 1675.

King Philip and his allies, the Narragansettes, had taken refuge in a fort which they had built in a pine and cedar swamp a few miles distant from South Kingston, R. I., for the protection of their winter store of food and their women and children. The fort was made the more accessible by reason of the cold weather which had frozen the morass; a sort of island of three or four acres, fortified by a palisade and surrounded by a close hedge. There was but one narrow entrance to the fort, defended by a tree thrown across it with one log block-house in front and another on the side. The colonial soldiers were enabled to approach the fort on the frozen morass. As they went they were met by a galling fire from the Indians and a large number of the colonists met death. They pressed on, however, forced the entrance and engaged in a deadly struggle. The battle lasted for about two hours; at the expiration of which time the Indians were routed and the colonists were victorious. Of the colonists, six were captured, 230 were killed and wounded.

As the anniversary of the event would be today the celebration for this year was held upon the 18th.

[illegible] School Teacher asks [illegible] School Board to Release Him.

[illegible] MATTERS CONSIDERED

Plan to Start a System of Savings Investments in the Schools—Board Favors Plan but Referred it to Committee for Investigation—Would Make Work for Teachers—Progress in Refunding Bonds Matter — Reports Received and Bills Allowed.

The regular monthly meeting of the Colorado Springs School board was held Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the rooms of the board in the High school. All the members were present and several items of more than ordinary interest to the people of the city were discussed. Beside these matters the regular routine of reports and allowance of bills was disposed of.

To Save the Nickels.

The board was addressed by two business men of the city relative to the establishment of some system in the public schools whereby the habit of saving money might be inculcated in the pupils. These two gentlemen, Messrs. Frost and Ensign, laid before the board a plan on behalf of the Assurance Savings and Loan Association which bids fair to meet with approval. It is understood that no member of the board is opposed to the adoption of the plan but some hesitancy is felt in the matter inasmuch as it would entail upon the teachers a considerable amount of work and responsibility, and the board does not feel like insisting upon the assumption of this extra work by the teachers unless they are almost unanimously in favor of it.

The plan proposed is not a new one. It is in practice in many eastern cities and is said to result in great advantage to the children. The Assurance association or whatever concern is to be the depository for the funds issues to the teachers small deposit stamps, resembling in appearance an ordinary postage stamp. These are each for five cents. The pupil has a book made for the reception of the stamps and when he wants to place a nickel to his credit he takes it to his teacher, who gives him a stamp and this he sticks in his book. When he has pasted 20 stamps in his book he takes it to the depository and upon showing his 20 stamps receives a pass book and is credited with one dollar on the books of the concern the dollar to draw interest from that time. The purpose is to form in the pupil the habit of saving money and to make him familiar with the way a bank account should be kept.

The matter was very carefully explained and the members of the board were disposed to look upon the proposition with favor provided the teachers were willing to assume the work and responsibility which its adoption would entail upon them. The matter was referred to a committee for further investigation and consideration and will be brought up again later.

Mr. Davis Resigns.

Another matter which came before the board in which the people of the city will feel a keen interest was the resignation of Mr. Charles W. Davis from the corps of teachers at the High school. Mr. Davis has been teaching chemistry and algebra and has made an enviable place in the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He is under contract for the rest of the school year, but as the resignation was prompted by the state of his health the board thought it best to accept it. Mr. Davis desires to be released at the expiration of this term of school which will be just before Christmas recess. The committee on teachers and salaries has decided upon a man who will be recommended to the board for the vacancy and it is probable that the place is filled.

Some Minor Matters.

The finance committee reported progress in the matter of the printing of the refunding bonds.

Mr. Dietrich reported that the enrollmen. for the month of November numbered 3014. The total enrollment so far this year has been about 3500.

One of the board members said that the teachers are very glad to make requisition on the treasury for any supplies they may need. A request for microscopes to the cost of $150 was submitted to the board yesterday. Allowances were made for current expense bills aggregating about $1,000.

Steinmetz is Elected.

The recount of ballots in the contested precincts in the suit of Steinmetz vs. Rohde was concluded in the county court yesterday. The only remaining precinct to be counted when court re-convened at 9:30 was precinct 55, Altman. This was the first business of the morning. The judges in this precinct were Messrs. McPherson, Spielman and Teal. They were present and were asked to examine the box before it was opened. They scrutinized it carefully, and said that it bore the same appearance as when turned over by them to the county clerk. The box was then ordered opened and the judges produced their keys but experienced considerable difficulty in opening it. The count in this precinct was then proceeded with. It resulted as follows: Steinmetz 89, Rohde 216. The official count gave Steinmetz 55 and Rohde 254. Steinmetz's net gain in this precinct amounted to 72. There were 46 disputed ballots, doubly marked and otherwise, which were taken under consideration by the court. The total recounted shows that Steinmetz has scored a net gain of 252 ballots.

	Official Count.		Recount.	
	Stein-metz.	Rohde.	Stein-metz.	Rohde.
Precinct 2	47	93	51	91
Precinct 43	89	242	92	237
Precinct 44	46	119	45	123
Precinct 52	136	148	52	123
Precinct 53	48	140	49	138
Precinct 55	65	148	65	148
Precinct 56	92	198	114	200
Precinct 58	55	254	89	266
Precinct 59	34	133	56	131
Precinct 60	67	99	83	71
Total	595	1622	696	1478

Steinmetz's gain over official count in contested precincts 101
Steinmetz's gain in defective ballots in precincts 12, 27 and 37 .....
Rohde's loss in official count in contested precincts 44 1
Rohde's gain in defective ballot in precinct 34 1
Rohde's net loss 1
Steinmetz's net gain 252
Ballots reserved for consideration by the court on account of double marking and other irregularities:

	Votes.
Precinct 43	3
Precinct 60	22
Precinct 52	8
Precinct 59	62
Precinct 56	4
Precinct 58	16
Total	56

Yesterday Chief Gatwright received from Warden Cleghorn of the state penitentiary 28 photographs of convicts sentenced from El Paso county since last April. The photos are excellent likenesses of noted criminals who have figured in the local courts, and they will be preserved in the criminal record book at police headquarters.

MINES AND MINING

THE WEEK'S SHIPMENTS.

Shipments from the Cripple Creek district continue very heavy and there promises to be a continuation of this until the end of the year. Indeed, the prospects for 1898 starting out at the rate of over $1,000,000 per month appear to be very good indeed, indicating that there will be but little let-up from the great activity of December. Before another 12 months it seems reasonable to suppose that one or more companies will be owning their own mills and treating their own ores. At the present time this appears to be particularly applicable to the mines of Gold hill, though it is quite possible that other big mines of the camp will also go into this line of business. The Anchoria-Leland company will most likely be first in the field. The ground is purchased in this vicinity and the building will be started early next year.

Following are a few of the shipments made during the past week:

Moon-Anchor.

Shipments from the Moon-Anchor mine last week amounted to 10 tons. It was all medium-grade smelting ore. The figures for the month of November were as follows:

Net smelter returns	$25,672.47
Operating expenses	14,110.91
Net profit	$11,561.56
Less dividend	15,000.00
	$ 3,561.56

Other expenses for surface improvements amounted to 1,077.22, leaving about $4,900 to add to the reserve fund. This is now about $100,000.

Ingham.

A good deal of development work is now being done in the Ingham, and as a consequence shipments are lighter. Sinking is in progress for another level and the property is showing up well. A new body of ore has been discovered on the second level of the Jack G., above the stopes which have been producing so handsomely during the past few months.

Union.

A shipment of 60½ tons, $8,840 ore was made from the Orphan May last week. Shipments were also made from the lease on the Pike's Peak, but they had not been fully reported to the company.

Raven.

Six cars of ore left the Raven last week, being divided into high and medium-grade smelting rock.

Maton.

The first two lots of ore sent out from the Johnson lease on the Mallod company during the present month went as follows:

Forty-nine tons, 2.10 ounces per ton. Gross value, $2,361.90. Net value, $1,676.56.

Fifty-seven tons, 2.32 ounces per ton. Gross value, $2,420.40. Net value, $1,555.76.

Ten more cars have been shipped but not yet heard from.

Isabella.

The figures for the month of November are as follows:

Net receipts from company's ores	$24,026.23
Royalties from lessees	1,146.81
Total receipts	$24,173.04
Total expenses	22,700.96
Net profit	$11,472.08
Cash on hand December 1, 1897	$94,-501 38

Work.

From the G. E. Smith lease two lots of ore have been sent out this month which show the following values:

	Per ton.
21,308 pounds	$32.87
22,461 pounds	18 52

The first shipment from the new strike in the company's workings amounted to 66,111 pounds and averaged $32.80 per ton.

Specimen.

Close upon 100 tons of ore left the Specimen last week but none of the returns are yet in. Shipments are being made by a number of lessees, and the above total was contributed to by eight lessees in 12 lots. The average value is estimated as being better than usual, running from $30 to $110 per ton.

Morse.

Following were the shipments from the Morse company's properties last week: From the Bird lease on the W. Cronsin, 21 tons, 2.28 ounces per ton; 10 tons, 1.82 ounces per ton; 28 tons, 2.10 ounces per ton; 10 tons (estimated) 1.85 ounces per ton. From the Last Effort, 16½ tons, .62 ounces per ton.

Trail.

Tabor, Wallingford & Co. leasing on the old Trail tunnel, are making regular shipments from two veins which have been opened in the old tunnel. One of these is not more than 45 feet from the mouth, and the other about 200.

Gold Sovereign.

Returns have been received from the Love shaft, on the Gold Sovereign. One went a little over 50 ounces and the other 27 ounces. In what is known as the Love shaft nearly four feet of ore that, without sorting, assays from two to three ounces, is in sight.

Vindicator.

Crawford Brothers, leasing on the Wallace, owned by the Vindicator company, are again in good ore. In a drift run at the 375-foot level they have fully two feet of good pay and 15 or 20 tons are now piled up ready for shipment. The vein and ore body is widening out as distance is gained from the shaft.

Gold Coin.

Last month the output from the Gold Coin mine, situated right in the heart of the town, was 2,983 tons, and it averaged fully $35 per ton. The output this month will be over 100 tons per day.

Strong.

The Strong is now shipping at the rate of 12 narrow-gauge cars per day, which all goes to the smelters and will average from two to three ounces per ton. Some cars are sent out that are running even better than five ounces.

Lexington.

Hughes & Co., leasing on the Clara D., on the south slope of Gold hill and owned by the Lexington company, are making regular shipments of $30 ore. Smith & Co., working another block of the same ground, are making regular shipments, but the grade is a little better.

Pharmacist.

Lessees on the old workings of the Pharmacist sent out 30 tons of smelting ore today, getting it in the first level. The 10th level, being driven toward the Burns from the old incline shaft, is coming into three feet of ore that gives average assays of from $10 to $15 a ton, and the indications are favorable for opening a good body of ore. The Saunders vein will not be reached by the crosscut from the Hines shaft on the north end before the end of another week.

Nearly $12,000,000.

There were very heavy receipts at the mint on Friday, 6.51 ounces being deposited, of the value of $128.48. Only about $200,000 are now lacking to bring the receipts of the year up to $12,000,000, as has been predicted by the officials.

The Fluorine.

An assay taken across the entire width of the new working shaft which is being sunk on the Fluorine, on Copper mountain, was made today that went at the rate of $62 per ton, says an exchange. Assays on picked samples of the ore at a depth of 30 feet have run as high as $610. The whole south slopes of Copper and Rhyolite mountains are being thoroughly prospected.

CRIPPLE CREEK NEWS.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 13.—A most sensational strike was made today by Burton and others leasing on the Edmonico, a property belonging to the Union Gold Mining company of Bull hill. In a 40-foot drift, at the 75 foot level an 18 inch vein literally covered with sylvanite was broken into. An assay was taken and the look went better than $800 to the ton. The mine has for some time been shipping high grade ore, 10 tons of which were sent out today.

A granite ore running from third grade to high grade sacked showing fluorine and sylvanite as what the Ajax shifts numbers 1 and 2, on Battle mountain, are producing. The properties are owned by the Anglo-Colorado Gold Exploration company which will unquestionably make a high grade producer of the mine. Shaft number 2 is down 200 feet on the two foot vein of sylvanite which runs from $18 to $30 to the ton. Some of this ore is being saved but no immediate shipment will be made until an additional 100 feet has been blocked. A large amount of stoping ground is being opened up and sensational shipments may be made from this shaft in the near future. The sacked ore comes from shaft No. 1, at a depth of 300 feet. The rich streak is only two inches in width and lies in contact with a granite formation of very low grade. The streak is being followed in the hope that it will widen out and retain its value. A shipment of ten tons of the third grade will be made from the shaft in a few days.

A New Ore House.

The new ore house that is being constructed on the Dead Pine on Battle mountain will be completed by the latter part of the week. Dennis Sullivan, lessee of the property, states that with the automatic sorting apparatus the capacity of the new bins over the old ones will be nearly doubled. This property is producing about ten tons per day of three ounce ore from the 300 foot level. Two air drills are being worked and a large amount of stoping ground is being opened up.

The Kohinoor on the Independence extension of Battle mountain is being developed in two sections. At the 140 foot level a three foot vein of $16 ore has been disclosed to the lessees. The stuff is being shipped and pays the cost of development work. The lease is supplied with a steam hoister and two shifts of men are being worked. The lessees are determined to demonstrate whether or not this vein is a continuation of the Strong vein.

Another Stringer.

McCormick and others leasing the Tembigbee claim on the Lawrence townsite belonging to the Cripple Creek Gold Exploration company have opened a small stringer at a depth of 65 feet. The stringer assays from $22 to $40 per ton. These rich strings are characteristic of that vicinity as to vein of value and quantity as ever been found on the outside.

The Christmas mine on Bull hill will make a shipment of two cars of fine screenings, expected to run better than two ounces of gold to the ton.

The Jolly Tar, adjoining the Strong mine on the south, will make a five ton shipment of high grade ore tonight.

On the new May Cone, W. B. Cook, leasing on the old workings on the Santa Rita on Setaw mountain, made a shipment of five ounce ore to one of the local samplers today.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 14.—Prospects of a rich mine on the north half of the Mary McKinney are very flattering. The block is under lease to Howard and others who are doing their development work in a very thorough and business like manner. By the terms of their lease they are required to sink a hundred feet before drifting. Howard's shaft is down 80 feet and it is the intention of the lessees to start levels at the 100-foot station and then continue the shaft to 200 feet. The showing made by the vein at present depth is very encouraging. The vein averages $40 clear across its width of 18 inches and there is a streak three or four inches across which runs better than $3,000 to the ton. As soon as the 100-foot point is reached and levels are run stoping on this ore body will begin. The recent strike made by Tummers and others on the Annie J., a Vindicator property, was more than the lessees had anticipated. Within the last eight days they have saved a carload of high grade ore that will be sent out tomorrow. The ore body has been opened and defined to the extent that hereafter the property will be a steady producer. Thomas Walton, the well known mining man who has been superintendent of the Work company's properties was appointed superintendent of the Annie J. yesterday. He feels confident that the Annie J. will be a leading producer of Bull hill within a short time.

High Grade Ore.

A carload of high grade ore is almost ready for shipment from the Burch lease of the Mary McKinney which will eclipse any past output from the property. The ore chute in the stope at the 120-foot level grows richer every day, and the car now ready to be sent out will return several hundred dollars to the ton.

Potvine and Vaine, leasing block one of the Christmas on Bull hill will send out their first shipment tomorrow since the erection of the new plant of machinery. The lessees state that with the plant of machinery they will be able to make their weekly shipments run between 20 and 30 tons. The ore is second grade in value.

Fox Lease Sand Screenings.

The shipment of sand screenings will be made from block 9 of the Full City placer known as the Fox lease. The screenings are expected to run better than two ounces to the ton. The screenings are from a granite formation which is in contact with the vein recently opened at the 250-foot level. Platforms for the ore have been built for temporary use until the ore chute is opened sufficient to warrant the construction of an ore house. This shipment will be the second one since the opening of pay ore. None of the quartz has as yet been shipped.

The LaBelle is a fractional claim adjoining the Christmas property on the south and the Local Tender on the north on Bull hill. It is owned and operated by Burns and others who are making it a paying proposition. The work is being done with a fine plant of steam mining machinery and 30 shifts are pushing the development and improvement work at a rapid rate. The vein of pay value which is two feet in width was opened in a drift from the 150-foot level and the shipments from the ore body are milling an average better than two ounces to the ton. The strata runs in a northerly and southerly direction and the management believes it to be the same rich vein that the Christmas people are stoping out with such rapidity and small cost of labor. The rock that carries the values is a fluorine stained porphyry showing some sylvanite and free gold at it is in contact with the phonolitic dyke of a low grade. This property is in the best of territory and occasionally has made shipments but its mention as a producer is not often heard. With several tons of sorted ore now in the bins ready for shipment and the large amount of stoping ground which will soon be opened it is safe to state that the La Belle will be numbered among the heavy producers of Bull hill both in the near future. The shipments will be made the latter part of the week to a Cripple Creek sampler.

100 Tons Per Day.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 15.—The Modoc company, operating the Modoc mine on Bull hill, made a shipment of three ounce ore yesterday to one of the Pueblo smelters.

The large, rich body of ore which has been stripped in the stopings of the Gold Coin is being broken down and shipped at the rate of 100 tons a day.

The Home Run mine, on the south slope of Squaw mountain, will make a shipment the latter part of next week. The ore will run better than two ounces to the ton.

Thomas Howell, who is operating the May Queen on Beacon hill, has a two-foot vein disclosed in the 80-foot shaft which assays from two to eight ounces to the ton. A drift is being run and a portion of the ore is being saved from the drift which will be sent out next week.

Initial Shipment.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 18.—Two carloads, being the initial shipment, were yesterday sent out from the Fort Wilcox. A Copper mountain property adjoining the noted Fluorine claim. The Fort Wilcox is owned by private parties and is at present being operated under lease by Swanson and Griswold. Within the past few days the lessees have erected a large ore platform and have opened the ore body in an open cut and have a force of men at work wheeling the dirt and stone into the ore platform. The ore is worth $30 per ton. It is identical with regard to appearance and value with that of the Fluorine, being a portion of the same gigantic overflow or chimney or whatever it may prove to be. The new proprietors are pushing production at a great rate on the old Hayes-Wicox workings on the Fluorine. A new shaft house has been built over the shaft in the upper workings and everything raised is being shipped. At the lower workings a large force of men is busy stripping off layers of the rock and dirt.

Dr. McGuire, who owns a number of claims in the High Park region, said to be underlaid with a whole world of low grade milling ore, reports that he has completed the foundation for a 100-ton stamp mill. It is located a mile or more from the site of the present city. High Park will be nearer Four Mile creek. He says that the mill will be pushed to completion at an early date.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 15.—Twenty-five thousand dollars represents the price of a five-acre tract of ground which changed hands yesterday. D. M. Hyman, the millionaire mining man of Aspen, one of the chief owners of the great Smuggler mine, and P. E. C. Burke made the sale and J. J. Henry and F. D. Van Ambrugh, acting for the El Dorado G. M. company, purchased the ground. The property which brought the price of five thousand dollars an acre is the Dexter, a patented half claim located on the southern extremity of Bull hill adjoining the Blue Bird, the Trail and the Colorado City, all of which are rich shippers. The development already done on the Dexter consists of a shaft 100 feet in depth, in which is disclosed a vein 8 inches wide. Another vein is also known, assays on which are $83 per ton, while in another place surface assays return $35 per ton. A force of men will go to work tomorrow breaking down ore for a shipment, and the new owners think that it will be a steady shipper from the very start. The location of the Dexter is one of the most desirable in the district. The old Blue Bird mine, one of the earliest producers of Bull hill, which is now shiping rich ore from a depth of 400 feet, adjoins the Dexter on the north. It is believed that the vein of the former crosses the latter's ground. On the other side of the Dexter lie the Trail and the Colorado City. Both are rich and well known shippers. The El Dorado has secured a piece of ground well worth the price which was paid for it.

Work on Off Fluorine.

Work on the Fluorine on Copper mountain is going on as actively as ever. There is a constant procession of ore wagons filing up and down the road, and a large force of men is at work taking out the ore. The shaft is now down almost 30 feet and the solid blocks of porphyry are literally plastered over with free gold. Assays from this rock indicate a value of $600 per ton. The loose dirt from the overflow of the vein is still being scooped up and shipped and both ore platforms were yesterday filled full of ore ready for the wagons. On the Wilcox, an adjoining claim, lessee Swanson is getting out ore of the same class as that on the Fluorine. Some has been saved from the Susie, belonging to the Atlanta, Cripple Creek and Creede company. There is much activity in all directions.

Joe Wood and company, leasing the south block of the Grace Greenwood, has opened up an important body of ore as has been found in that section in a long time. The curious part of the whole proceeding is that the former set of lessees worked for a distance of 65 feet through the very body of ore from which the present lessees are making shipments, without discovering its value. The vein in the bottom of the shaft is fully five feet across and two samples taken the entire width of the vein body today gave returns of $10 and $80 respectively. The Grace Greenwood lies near the crest of Gold hill.

STARVED ISABELLA'S DEMISE.

There Is No End to This Variety of Stock and Owners Thereof May Vote the Same.

Stamped Isabella is no more.

She died at the hour of 12 o'clock last night. No more will she be traded in; no more will she be on the big black board of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association and no longer will she be heralded by Caleb Wasson.

When the Isabella Gold Mining company was organized five years ago some 500,000 shares of the stock were marked "Stamped," and for a period of five years Mr. J. J. Hagerman had the power of voting that stock though not necessarily owning the same. At that time the Isabella company owed Mr. Hagerman several thousands of dollars and it was probable with the view of giving him an opportunity of retaining control for a period of five years that the arrangement was made.

Now, however, the five years have expired and Mr. Hagerman has not the privilege of voting the stock. Stamped Isabella is a dead issue but its place will be taken by regular stock. All holders of stamped Isabellas are now entitled to have their stock transferred into the regular kind. It is understood that there are still some 200,000 shares of the stock which has not been issued as such and so it is possible that the secretary's office will be kept busy during the next week or so making the required changes.

COLUMBIA-VICTOR.

The Tunnel Company Has Purchased Another Claim, Which Helps Matters.

The Columbine-Victor tunnel company has just closed the purchase of the full K. P. O. A. claim on Squaw mountain that permits it to perfect title to five of its claims lying on the tunnel line, and puts it in shape to do active business. The purchase was made from Harry Orman for a consideration not made public. The tunnel is now 1,200 feet and its breast 600 feet below the surface of Squaw mountain. It has recently cut the vein known in the Squaw Mountain tunnel as No. 1, and from which the principal produc ion from the Squaw Mountain company has been made. An interesting geological study is presented in Squaw, and this dyke appears to furnish the key to it. None of the rich little veins that are found along the base of the mountain have so far been opened above this dyke, and the tunnel company has started a drift both ways upon it with the expectation of finding good chutes of ore at the point of intersection. The tunnel found the dyke of great width, but the values are below pay. The May H. claim of the company is located to cover 1500 feet off this dyke. Hardy & Fisher are working the Zibella of the company under lease, and the Little Maggie, covering the south extension of the Zibella vein, is being worked by A. Romine and A. G. Mays. They are getting assays of from $12 to $31 out of a crosscut dyke opened at the surface.

A Great Improvement.

The Isabella company made a net profit of over $11,000 during the month of November. A good improvement had been looked for and the returns on the profits were placed at about $8,000. The actual net profit is $11,472.08 and the fact will be learned with a good deal of agreeable surprise.

The figures are as follows:

Net receipts from company's ores	$23,026 23
Royalties from lessees	1,146.81
Total receipts	$24,173.04
Total expenses	22,700.96
Net profit	11,472.08
Cash on hand December 1	$94,501.38

The ore product amounted to something over 1500 tons and the increase in weight and value is credited to the improved showing in the sixth, seventh and eighth levels run from the Lee shaft. As will be seen from the royalties credited the lessees are shipping some ore from the Emma. It is thought that these lessees will output at least 400 tons this month. It is coming from a two-foot vein and runs from 250 to 260 per ton. The royalty to the company on these ores is 25 and 20 per cent.

A continuation of this good showing would place the reserve fund over the $100,000 mark by the end of the year, and then it is reasonable to suppose that a fund for dividends will be started.

WATER DEVELOPMENTS.

A Lengthy Report From Camp on the Company's Gold Hill Properties.

The Half Moon is now one of the big mines of the Cripple Creek district, says the Denver News, and the indications are that it will continue to grow in importance, as with every gain in depth since pay ore was first found some four months ago the quantity and quality of the ore has been improving. The gross value of the output the month will not fall below $75,000 and beginning with the first of the new year the increase over December will be fully 33 1-3 per cent.

The property lies in a gulch dividing Gold from Globe hills and both prominences can lay claim to the new bonanza shipper. Carl Johnson, a native of Sweden, is pocketing fully $10,000 each week from his lease on the south end of the property after paying stiff royalties to the Melton company and meeting all expenses connected with the operation of the property, which is being worked in a miner-like fashion. While the Geneva and Anchoria-Leland mines, situated immediately south of the Half Moon, were shipping heavily two years ago, lessees on the Half Moon were scattered over the claim 200 feet part, sinking, crosscutting and drifting, trying to find the extension of the vein or veins which had made their neighbors on the south producers. C. G. Jackson sunk a shaft over 300 feet on the south end, from which Johnson is now hoisting 30 tons per day of $100 ore. When the shaft had reached this point his money played out and his backers refused to put up any longer and he reluctantly gave up the claim to sink the chute. Then Johnson came forward and secured the block of ground under a long time lease. He had located the vein and chute further up the hill on the Kittie M., owned by the Anaconda company and knew from its dip that he would find pay with a little greater depth. Fifty feet deeper in a little drift the chute was entered last August, and he stope output for the month was $8,000. The shaft was continued down, and at 320 feet the chute was found to be some 30 feet in length and the vein which is all pay ore is from four to 18 feet wide and averages $60 per ton without sorting. Yesterday on drifting from the 375-foot level another chute was entered, and it is wider and richer than any of the upper workings.

The value of the ore marketed in September was $27,000. The first 20 days of October no mineral was taken out as the time was taken in putting in a new plant of machinery and erecting a new ore house and ore bins and doing dead work, but in the last 9 days of the month $11,000 worth of mineral was sent out. The November output had a value of over $40,000, and the greater portion of the tonnage was mined in running drifts. The output for the first week of December was 150 tons and had a value of better than $40 per ton. Before the month is over the month is over the production will reach 50 tons per day, and when stoping is commenced at the 375-foot level the average will run fully 75 tons per day. Other blocks of this valuable property are also being developed and the indications are that at least three other shafts on the Half Moon will be making regular shipments before the winter is over.

Dr. Doty is working the dock immediately north of the Johnson shaft, and is in ore at 70 feet where the streak is from 12 to 20 inches wide that runs two ounces. Today the lessees commenced drifting in the bottom of the old shafts which were deserted by former lessees one year ago.

WEEKLY SURVEYS.

Approved by the U. S. Surveyor General for Colorado During Week Ending Dec. 11, 1897.

12150, Montreal—Clarence.

12212, Durango, Columbia, White City, Chicago, Alaska, Ridgeway, Mountain View, Cascade Ext. No. 1, Cascade, Ruby and Florence.

12213, Pueblo—Ella D.

12236, Leadville—Uncle Sam.

12234, Gunnison—Colebis.

12221, Gunnison—Denver City.

12231, Gunnison—Saxon.

12215, Pueblo—Murto, Bitner, Engineer, Klondyke, Big Four, Reindeer, Reindeer No. 2 and Reindeer No. 3.

12152, Denver—Horseshoe.

12264, Leadville—Klondyke.

12025, Leadville—Lexington.

12242, Gunnison—New York.

12241, Leadville—California, Sunburst.

Amended Work.

10961, Pueblo—Pearl and Blue Nose.

11591, Pueblo—Gold King.

8741, Pueblo—White and Blue and May Brewin.

Affidavits of $500 Expended.

8878, Pueblo—McKinney.

12143, Leadville—Belmont et al.

10104, Pueblo—Silent Friend et al.

9758, Pueblo—Champion et al.

11908, Pueblo—Dollie Mc. and Dollie Mc. No. 2.

11994, Denver—Blue Gravel placer.

9244, Pueblo—Gold Charm.

11734, Denver—The Tram mill site.

Very Light Profits.

Less profit was earned by the Elkton Consolidated company during November than for many months past. This was due in a great measure to the heavy expenses for new machinery, development work, etc., and the production was lighter by the same token.

The November figures are as follows:

Smelting ore, 318,919 pounds; gross value, $18,386.80; net value, $11,057.45.

Mill ore, 951,01 pounds; gross value, $13,-690.79; net value, $8,850.75.

Totals: Net value, $19,873.20; estimated expenses, $16,000. Net profit of month's operations, $3,873.20

MARKET LETTERS.

Elkton and Isabella.

In their last report of the week Messrs. W. P. Bonbright & Co. say:

The Cripple Creek district has furnished the chronicle with few occurrences of interest during the past week. Production continues at high water mark, fully taxing the capacities of railroads and mills; the general situation remains altogether favorable, but there have been no notable strikes or discoveries. Eyes are still turned towards Copper mountain and the northern hills, the strike in the Fluorine continuing the sensation of the camp. The lease on this property, which has 18 months to run, together with the control of the stock of the Montreal company, its owner, has been purchased during the past few days for the consideration, as reported, of $40,000. Meantime the lessees are steadily shipping, utilizing every ore wagon that can be brought into service. Lessees on an adjoining property owned by the Atlanta, Cripple Creek and Creede company, are also preparing to ship from the same remarkable overflow deposit. This Copper mountain discovery seems a really important one; and when it is remembered that the region is fully two miles north of the town of Cripple Creek and about the same distance from the nearest producing mine, its significance can be appreciated.

The next annual meeting of the Mt. Rosa company, which occurs Jan. 11, will be an important one; several factions are already struggling for the control. We do not care at this time to discuss the merits of the controversy or to rehearse the history of Mt. Rosa's checkered and unfortunate career. Whatever the trouble has been or whosever the fault, it is agreed on all sides that the Mt. Rosa company owns a territory of very great value which should long since have been developed into a great producing property. The Gold Coin affords a notable illustration of the possibilities of this immediate section of the Cripple Creek district. In a recent letter, we called attention to the fact that on a little tract of but eight acres, taken from Mt. Rosa territory, the Gold Coin had in less than two years developed a splendid property which already ranks with the greatest in the district. Mt. Rosa still owns a tract of nearly 70 acres, practically surrounded by producing mines, some of them the foremost in the camp. Our only concern is that this fine property should be placed in the hands of a strong, competent and united management which will enter with vigor upon the work of realizing its possibilities. We will do what we can along these lines both before and at the meeting; and to this end we would be happy to receive the proxies of those of our clients and correspondents who are stockholders in the Mt. Rosa company.

Elkton has again dominated the market during the past week, transactions having been very heavy—aggregating 181,000 shares—with sharp and extreme fluctuations. The announcement that the November net earnings would not in all probability exceed $7,000 caused many holders to fear a reduction of the dividend rate and hence a lower level of market price. A selling movement was begun which increased in intensity as the week progressed, culminating on Thursday when the price was carried down to 70 cents transactions on that day aggregating 80,000 shares. Near the close of Thursday's call the selling movement seemed to have spent its force and a recovery to 81 cents was established. Today the stock was much less active; it slowly rose to 85 cents but again declined to 83½ cents. The directors' monthly meeting called for today has been postponed, hence the dividend rate for the current month still remains unsettled. It is impossible to forecast the immediate future of this stock; but since it is doubtful whether the earnings of the company can be greatly increased during the next few months—while the ore bodies are being developed at lower levels—it seems not unreasonable to anticipate a lower price level for the stock than the average of recent months.

Salt Lake Market.

Concerning the Salt Lake market Mr. James A. Pollock says:

Although the volume of business done was unusually heavy, quotations were hardly as well maintained this week in the local mining share market as was the case last week. There were some natural reactions from high prices, and then again some of the changes were due largely to manipulation. Silver was up and down and the silver section of the market displayed no special features.

Geyser-Marion was the victim of a heavy raid, which was entirely unlooked for, and came very suddenly. Local support was especially strong, however, and the stock recovered under heavy buying to the dollar mark, only to break slightly again at the close. This last recession was not unnatural, however, in view of the rapid rise that preceded it. Well-posted people were buying and thereby showing their faith in the stock for an early and permanent recovery. A suit, in which the company is indirectly interested, involving some $5,000 worth of property, came on for hearing today. Galena was slightly stronger again. Grand Central did nothing of moment, notwithstanding reports of rich strikes at the mines. Homestake was unchanged. It is expected that Horn Silver will declare a dividend payable on Jan. 1. The mines are doing well. Little Pittsburgh was without activity.

As it became generally understood that Mammoth would not resume dividends before January at the earliest, the stock weakened and went down close to the 52 mark again. The mines are sending in some very fine ore shipments, and the company's treasury is in good condition. Mercur was stronger. The dividend books closed last evening and the stock is now ex-dividend for December. At a meeting of the directors a dividend of 18 cents was declared, and this amount will be very likely be paid regularly hereafter. Much better figures are looked for on the stock. Contrary to expectations, Northern Light did not advance, but closed at slightly lower figures. Good reports were received from the properties, and a change in the management has occurred. Ontario was featureless and closed at somewhat depressed figures, with offerings light, however, Omaha was about unchanged.

Silver King pays its regular dividend today. The stock was stronger. Swansea will also pay its dividend today. Although the stock sold higher and lower during the week, it closed at about last week's figures. South Swansea closed slightly lower. It was very active during the week. Sunbeam was lower, the properties having been closed down. Comparatively little was done in Sacramento. There is more talk of an early resumption of operations at the Sunshine. Utah was somewhat stronger.

Antics of a Tame Wildcat.

A tame wildcat from the northern Minnesota woods has been sent to Mr. Madison of 172 Randolph street. The cat, which is as large as a good-sized bulldog, and, according to the claims of its proud owner, could whip an even dozen of those iron-jawed beasts in as many minutes, is as docile as a little kitten.

The thing was captured, when so small its eyes had hardly opened, by Trapper James Wilson, whose log cabin is situated in the wilds of the Minnesota woods surrounding Sturgeon lake, and he trained it for 13 months, feeding it on cooked beef, milk, and bread, and today, in its new Chicago home, it plays about the office in amusing gentleness, stands gracefully in the window gazing with wondering eyes out upon the street, with its multitude of horses and wagons, or starts in its brisker moods on a wild career of leaping about the office. A jump of a seven-foot partition is not quite the limit of its endeavors, and a spring of 10 or 12 feet from the top of a desk to a distant stack of boxes, landing without causing the pile to topple over, is one of its feats.—Chicago News.

The Market Condition.

In their last weekly letter the Crosby-Ehrich syndicate says:

The past few night has seen us through what has amounted to almost a panic, but we have come out with a firmer market and a better general feeling than before the excitement. Since December 1, 28,800 shares of Elkton stock have changed hands on our mining exchange, and the price was forced down to 70½ cents on the 8th instant. At that point, however, heavy buying began and the stock recovered rapidly to 85 cents on the 10th instant, since when it has fluctuated between 82 and 84 cents per share. We believe that the stock would have advanced somewhat more had it not been that the Elkton directors did not deem it advisable to declare the usual extra 2 cent dividend for this month, owing to the unavoidable diminution in ore extraction caused by the improvements which are still in progress in the mine. Yesterday the stock sold ex-dividend 2 cents, as a consequence showed another slight decline.

The main cause of the Elkton flurry was the depression of our whole market. A most active stock in the list, it reflected in sympathy with the slump in Elkton, but as soon as the tide turned with that stock, there was a general rally along the whole line. Isabella, Alton and Mt. Rosa are the stocks which have shown the most marked advance. In the case of the last named stock we believe that the advance is due solely to the struggle which is now going on to gain the control at the approaching stockholders' meeting.

Isabella has advanced from 20½ to 25½ in the last week. This stock is due to the increased output and improved condition of the mine. During the month of November the company shipped 1,288 tons of ore, of which 625 tons were smelting ore and netted the company $28.0. It is estimated that the November output will amount to $10,000 or $12,000. This month the company has already shipped 300 tons of smelting ore which will probably give as good returns as the same grade of ore in November. The December net profits will probably exceed $15,000. The "Stamped" Isabella stock no longer exists, the voting conditions attaching to it having expired on the 5th instant. The "Stamped" stock is now on the same footing as the regular stock.

The advance in Matoa is easily understood. The company's production for November amounted to over $32,000 net, and the shipments so far in December indicate that the production for this month will far exceed that of November. Matoa stock has been in active demand lately at from 15¾ to 16¼.

To explain the recent excitement in Elkton stock is more difficult than simply to chronicle the event. Of course, a very large part of the buying and selling was the result of one of the operations of our market "scalpers," the same shares appearing as sales perhaps a dozen or more times each day. We believe, however, that the real cause of the flurry was the throwing on our market of a large block of the stock to be sold at any price. This stock must have been what still remained of the last 200,000 shares of the option for 300,000 shares which we placed in Europe over a year ago, but which, it seems, was bought in by local and eastern capital after the option had passed from our hands. The actual stock never having left this city. Why the stock was sold at such low prices we cannot say, for, as far as we can learn, there is nothing in the condition of the Elkton mine to justify such a sacrifice. On the contrary, we believe Elkton to be as good a "buy" today as at any time in its history. Now as to the cause of the buying orders which came in the day after Elkton had touched 70¼. It was, beyond doubt, the result of a pool or syndicate formed by the Elkton "insiders," who, knowing the conditions of the mine, availed themselves of the opportunity to buy back stock which they had sold during a temporary scare occasioned by the mistaken judgment of the former management of the mine whose ill directed work led him to conclude that values were decreasing. That the Elkton directors and "insiders" have been buying in the stock is very good evidence that there is nothing wrong with the mine. Owing to the reduced output already mentioned the Elkton dividend for December will be only the regular 2 cents per share, the extra 1 cent having been omitted.

Newspaper ARCHIVE®

Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange.

Thursday, Dec. 16, 1897.

Shipping Mines.	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum J.	19	19¼	1500
Anaconda	39	41	....
Cripple C. Con.	10	10¼	16500
Elkton Con.	79⅝	79⅞	12750
El Paso	17¼	17½	4000
Favorite	....	....	....
Franklin Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Ingham Con.	....	....	....
Isabella	35	35⅜	2540
Jack Pot	17⅝	....	2000
Lillie	65	68¾	....
Matoa	15¼	15⅝	4500
Mollie Gibson	....	19½	....
Moon Anchor	91	92⅝	....
Pharmacist	6⅞	7	....
Portland	71	72½	....
Prince Albert	....	....	....
Rebecca	....	....	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	....	1	....
Theresa	7¼	7¾	6500
Union	11¼	11⅝	25500
Work	4⅜	4⅝	3000
Prospects.			
Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	2⅝	3¼	2000
Banner	0065	1	....
Bob Lee	....	003	....
Creede and C. C.	2⅝	3¼	....
C. C. G. Ex.	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Croesus	0025	004	....
Des Moines	1¼	1⅝	4000
Franklin	0025	005	....
Fanny Rawlings	15½	16⅛	1000
Findley	....	....	....
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	0045	0055	5000
Ida May	....	....	....
Lexington	....	....	....
Magnet Rock	1¼	1¾	....
Marion Gold	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	13⅞	14¼	8850
Mobile	....	....	....
New Haven	005	1¼	....
Oriole	1	1⅜	....
Pilgrim Con.	1½	1¾	....
Trachyte	1	1⅝	....
Unlisted.			
Gold King, 100 at 40.			
Six Points, 1000 at 2¾.			
Six Points, 1000 at 2⅞.			
Fanny R., 1500 at 1⅝.			
Rattler, 1000 at 2.			
Garfield Grouse, 1000 at 3⅝, 3⅞ and 4.			
Republic, 12,000 at 2⅝.			
Jefferson, 5000 at 4 and 4⅛.			
Kimberly, 26,000 at 2½, 2¾ and 2⅞.			

Friday, Dec. 17, 1897.

Shipping Mines.	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum J.	19	19¼	4800
Anaconda	38¾	39½	600
Cripple C. Con.	9⅞	10	8000
Elkton Con.	80½	80¾	12700
El Paso	17⅜	17⅝	1500
Favorite	2½	....	....
Franklin Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	51	....	500
Ingham Con.	....	17	....
Isabella	35	35¼	7000
Jack Pot	4½	6⅛	....
Lillie	65	69½	....
Matoa	15⅞	15⅞	1000
Mollie Gibson	19	20	700
Moon Anchor	90¼	91½	500
Pharmacist	6¾	7	9000
Portland	68½	69¼	250
Prince Albert	....	....	....
Rebecca	....	....	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	3½	3½	....
Theresa	7¼	7⅜	....
Union	13¾	13⅞	62000
Work	4¼	4½	13000
Prospects.			
Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	3	3½	....
Banner	....	1	....
Bob Lee	....	0035	....
Creede and C. C.	2	3¼	....
C. C. G. Ex.	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
Croesus	0025	003	....
Des Moines	1⅝	1¾	....
Franklin	0035	005	....
Fanny Rawlings	15⅜	16	4500
Findley	1¼	....	....
Hayden Gold	0045	005	1000
Magnet Rock	1¼	1¾	....
Mount Rosa	14¼	14⅝	25000
New Haven	1⅛	....	....
Oriole	009	....	....
Pilgrim Con.	1	2	....
Trachyte	1	....	....
Unlisted.			
Copper Mountain, 1000 at 1.			
Mountain Beauty, 2700 at 1.			
Red Bird, 1000 at 15c.			
Battle Mountain Consolidated, at ⅝.			10,000
Republic, 9,000 at 2¾.			
Ironclad, 2000 at 38.			
Buckhorn, 1000 at 1¾.			
Ladessa, 1000 at $2.5 per 1000.			
Garfield Grouse, 3000 at 4 and 4¼.			
Jefferson, 1000 at 4¾.			
Orphan Belle, 500 at 11½.			
Columbine Vicar, 3000 at 6.			
Kimberly, 32,000 at 2½, 2¾ and 3¾.			

Saturday, Dec. 18, 1897.

Shipping Mines.	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum Juniata	19	19¼	....
Anaconda	38¾	40¾	100
C. C. Con.	10	10¼	4000
Elkton Con.	80¼	80⅝	2300
El Paso	17¼	17⅝	2000
Favorite	....	3½	....
Frank'n Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	1¾	2½	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	51	69	....
Ingham Con.	18	19	....
Isabella	33⅝	35¾	54000
Jack Pot	....	5¼	....
Lillie	61	69½	....
Matoa	15⅞	16½	....
Mollie Gibson	18	19½	....
Moon Anchor	90⅝	92	....
Pharmacist	6⅞	7	....
Portland	67¾	69¼	....
Prince Albert	....	....	....
Rebecca	....	....	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	....	....	....
Theresa	7¼	7½	2500
Union	13¾	14⅛	6000
Work	4¼	4½	5000
Prospects.			
Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	3	3¼	....
Banner Gold	0090	1	....
Bob Lee	....	....	....
C. and C. C.	....	....	....
C. C. G. Ex.	1½	....	....
Currency	1¾	3¼	....
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Croesus	0020	0 10	....
Des Moines	1⅜	1⅝	....
Frank'n	0035	0 65	....
Fanny Rawlings	15¾	1 7¾	500
Findley	1¼	1½	....
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	0045	0 55	....
Ida May	....	....	....
Magnet Rock	1¼	1½	....
Marion Gold	0020	0 30	....
Mount Rosa	14¼	14⅝	18500
New Haven	0050	1¼	....
Oriole	0060	....	....
Pilgrim Con	1¾	2¾	1000
Trachyte	1	1⅜	....
Unlisted.			
Ernestine, 12,000 at $3 per 1000.			
Emma-Aimee, 1500 at $4.50 per 1000.			
Defender, 5000 at $2 per 1000.			
Ben Hur, 2000 at 2⅝.			
Squaw Mountain, 2000 at $0.50 per 1000.			
Old Arcadia, 5000 at $1.50 per 1000.			
Arcadia, 2,000 at 2⅜.			
Goldstone, 1000 at $3.50 per 1000.			
Republic, 2000 at 2⅝.			
Kimberley 24,000 at 2¼ 2⅜.			

Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange.

Thursday, Dec. 16, 1897.

Shipping Mines.	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	39	41	....
Argentum J.	19	19¼	....
Arkansas Con.	2⅝	3	....
Bankers	3¼	3½	....
Blue Bird	2	....	....
Blue Bell	17⅜	17¾	....
Buckhorn	1¾	1⅞	500
Bob Lee	....	....	....
C. C. G. Ex.	....	....	....
Colo. City and Man.	....	....	....
Creede and C. C.	....	....	....
Colfax	....	....	....
Colfax	0025	0035	....
Currency	....	....	....
Des Moines	1¼	1½	....
Fanny Rawlings	15⅜	16	2000
Flower of the West	007	0085	....
Findley	....	....	....
Gould	....	....	....
Golden Eagle	1	1¼	....
Golden Age	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	0050	0055	....
Humboldt	....	....	....
Keystone	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	14	....	....
Mutual	....	....	....
Monarch	....	....	....
Magna Charta	2	....	....
New Haven	....	....	....
Oriole	....	....	....
Pappoose	0062	0075	....
Princess	....	....	....
Ramona	....	....	....
Reno	....	....	....
Rattler	....	....	....
Republic	2⅜	2⅝	1000
Squaw Mt. Tun.	2⅜	....	....
Six Points	2¼	2½	....
Specimen	....	....	....
Trachyte	1⅛	1⅜	15000
Tremont	....	....	....
Virginia M.	1⅞	2¼	....
Additional Sales.			
Josephine, 5,000 at $5.25.			
Copper Prince, 1000 at $2.50.			
Manchester, 12,000 at 25c.			
Western Union, 2000 at $5.00.			
Little Cub Diamond, 2000 at $5.50.			
Cleveland, 11,000 at 75c.			
Womans Gold, 2000 at $3.50.			
Tip Top Jonathan, 3000 at $6.50.			

Friday, Dec. 17, 1897.

Shipping Mines.	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	....	....	....
Anchoria Leland	....	....	....
Argentum J.	17	20	....
Arcadia Con.	2⅝	3¼	....
Bankers	3¼	....	....
Blue Bird	2	....	....
Blue Bell	17⅜	....	....
Buckhorn	1¾	....	....
Bob Lee	0025	....	....
C. C. Con.	9¾	10⅝	....
Creede and C. C.	6¾	....	....
Dante	6¾	....	....
Enterprise	2¼	....	....
Elkton Con.	79½	80	....
El Paso Gold	19	....	....
Fannie B.	4¾	....	....
Favorite	2	....	....
Garfield Grouse	3¾	....	....
Gold Standard	1¾	....	....
Gold King	55	....	....
Golden Fleece	50	....	....
Gold and Globe	2	....	....
Gold Crater	....	1.10	....
Granite Hill	2¾	....	....
Ironclad	3¾	....	....
Isabella	34⅝	35¼	500
Jack Pot	4¾	5⅝	....
Jefferson	4	....	....
Matoa	14¾	16	....
Mollie Gibson	17	....	....
Moon Anchor	91⅛	91½	....
Nugget	3	....	....
Orphan Belle	12½	....	....
Oplar	....	11	....
Portland	71	....	....
Pharmacist	6¾	7	2000
Sacramento	1¾	....	....
Theresa	6¾	7½	....
Orodi	15⅜	15⅞	1000
Work	4	4½	....
Prospects.			
Aola	2¾	3	....
Acacia	....	....	....
Alamo	....	....	....
American Con.	....	....	....
Ben Hur	....	....	....
Blue Bell	....	....	....
Buckhorn	1¾	2	....
Bob Lee	....	....	....
Colo. City and Man.	....	....	....
Creede and C. C.	....	....	....
Colfax	....	....	....
Cuttorney	....	....	....
Des Moines	1¾	17	....
Fanny Rawlings	15⅜	16	....
Flower of the West	....	....	....
Findley	....	....	....
Gould	....	....	....
Golden Eagle	1	....	....
Golden Age	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	....	....	....
Humboldt	....	....	....
Keystone	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	14	....	....
Mutual	....	....	....
Monarch	....	....	....
Magna Charta	2	....	....
New Haven	....	....	....
Oriole	....	....	....
Pappoose	....	....	....
Princess	....	....	....
Ramona	....	....	....
Reno	....	....	....
Rattler	....	....	....
Republic	2⅜	2⅝	1000
Squaw Mt Tun.	2⅜	....	....
Six Points	2⅜	....	....
Specimen	....	....	....
Trachyte	1⅛	....	....
Additional Sales.			
Josephine, 5,000 at 5.00 and 5.25.			
Gladys, 5000 at $2.75.			
Manchester, 10,000 at 25c.			
Little Cub Diamond, 7000 at $4.75 and 5.00.			
Atlantic and Pacific, 3000 at $3.25.			
Cleveland, 3000 at 75c.			
Kimberly 76,000 at 2¾ and 2⅞.			
Ladessa, 000 at $2.50.			
Copper Mountain, 3000 at 1¼.			
Goldstone, 8000 at $3.50 and 4.00.			

Saturday, Dec. 18, 1897.

Shipping Mines.	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	....	....	....
Anchoria Leland	90	....	....
Argentum J.	18	20½	....
Arcadia Con.	2¾	3¼	....
Bankers	3¼	....	....
Blue Bird	2	....	....
C. C. Con.	9½	10⅝	....
Dante	6¾	7¾	....
Enterprise	2¼	3½	....
Elkton Con.	80⅜	81	....
El Paso	16⅝	17½	....
Fannie B.	4¾	....	....
Favorite	2¼	....	....
Garfield Grouse	4	....	....
Gold Standard	1½	....	....
Gold King	40	45	1000
Golden Fleece	50	60	....
Gold and Globe	2	....	....
Gold Crater	....	1.20	....
Granite Hill	2¾	3¾	....
Ironclad	3¾	....	....
Isabella	33⅝	35¼	5000
Jack Pot	4¾	5⅝	....
Jefferson	3¾	....	....
Matoa	15¾	....	....
Mollie Gibson	15	20	....
Moon Anchor	90	91½	....
Nugget	4	5¼	....
Orphan Bell	11½	....	....
Oplar	8	....	....
Portland	68	71	....
Pharmacist	6¾	7	....
Sacramento	1½	2½	....
Theresa	6¾	7½	....
Union	13¾	14	....
Work	4¼	4½	2000
Prospective Mines.			
Aola	....	....	....
Acacia	2¾	....	....
Alamo	....	....	....
American Con.	0007	1	2000
Ben Hur	....	....	....
Blue Bell	17⅜	17¾	....
Buckhorn	1¾	2	5000
Bob Lee	0025	0035	....
C. C. and M.	1¾	1½	....
C. and C. C.	....	....	....
Colfax	0025	006	....
Curteney	....	....	....
Des Moines	1¾	1⅝	2000
Fanny Rawlings	15	16	....
Flower of the West	0072	0085	....
Findley	....	....	....
Gould	3	1½	....
Golden Eagle	1	1¼	....
Golden Age	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	0050	0055	....
Humboldt	0050	0060	....
Keystone	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	14⅝	15	....
Mutual	....	....	....
Monarch	....	....	....
Magna Charta	....	....	....
New Haven	....	....	....
Pappoose	0052	0060	4000
Princess	1¾	2⅛	....
Reno	1	....	....
Rattler	2	2⅜	....
Republic	2¾	....	5000
Six Points	2¼	....	3000
Trachyte	1⅛	....	....
Additional Sales.			
Kimberley, 19,000 at 2¾.			
Goldstone, 10,000 at $3 per 1000.			
Josephine, 20,000 at $5 per 1000.			
Columbine, 27,000.			
Crescent, 3000 at $1.50 per 1000.			
Cleveland, 69,000 at $1 per 1000.			
Montevideo, 5000 at $1 per 1000.			
Chihuahua, 2000 at $4.75 per 1000.			
Atlantic-Pacific, 2000 at $2.75 per 000.			
Old Arcadia, 5000 at $1.50 per 1000.			
Woman's Gold, 1000 at $3.50 per 000.			
Gilt Edge, 1000 at $2 per 1000.			
Athes Con., 5000 at $1.50 per 1000.			

VALUE OF THE GOLD.

Mr. E. C. Brice Claims That He Can Make the Yellow Metal from Antimony Ores.

The scientific journals are poking fun at the alleged manufacture of gold. In a recent issue of the Engineering and Mining Journal an editorial says:

For some time past paragraphs have been current in the papers regarding a concern known as the National Metallurgical company, at the head of which was one E. C. Brice, who had invented a process for transmuting antimony into gold, or for producing gold from antimony ore. This company had constructed works in Chicago, that cherished home of wild cats, at a cost said to be $25,000—though we are informed that a small part of that sum would cover the cost of everything visible about the premises. About November 1st it began the work which was to give the world a new source of supply of the yellow metal. It also made contracts with reputable parties in Salt Lake for a supply of antimony ore from Utah, which was to be gradually increased to at least 100 tons a month; though Utah has not been heretofore a producer of antimony, and a good deal of development work must be done before any such quantity could be furnished. This is not an important detail, however, for whenever antimony can be transmuted into gold there is no doubt that plenty of it will be forthcoming.

In interviews published in some of the Chicago papers, Brice, the president of the company and the inventor of the so-called "process," embroidered his statements with some picturesque details. His process was a "volcanic" one and reproduced the volcanic method by which gold was originally produced and injected into the veins wherever it is now obtained with so much labor and cost. The metal, sublimed or vaporized from the ore, was to be passed through a system of tubes and finally collected on condensers and pressed into ingots. The exact amount—$2080 in pure gold—to be obtained from a ton of antimony ore was stated; and finally the reporters were informed that the company had made arrangements to ship its gold output directly to the Bank of England, since there it could be most readily turned into money. We have not, by the way, yet heard of anyone in this country, fortunate enough to possess any quantity of pure gold, who has had any difficulty in turning it into coin at our mints; but this again is a detail of minor importance.

Mr. Brice further asserted that he had not patented his process, because he desired to keep the details secret. It happens to be on record, however, that early in the present year he did make application for a patent. His specifications were at that time submitted to the director of the mint, who, at the request of the commissioner of patents, had the "process" investigated by experts in the service of the mint bureau. After very careful investigations, both with Brice's assistance and independently, these gentlemen reported that—as is generally known—nearly all antimony and antimony ores contain a small amount of gold; and that, so far from transmuting antimony into gold the inventor had simply stumbled upon a clumsy and tedious process for saving from 60 to 75 per cent of the gold already contained in the antimony. On this report the commissioner of patents rejected finally Mr. Brice's application.

Meantime matters do not seem to be working smoothly at the Chicago gold factory. The work which was begun on November 1st, and which was to turn out bullion in seven days, is not yet completed—at least no gold has been shipped. On November 28th a sample of Brice bullion, obtained from one of his assistants, assayed, according to the Chicago Chronicle, 0.04 ounce gold and 23.70 ounces silver to the ton; and it contained only a part of the precious metals originally in the antimony.

Doubtless there will be protests, changes in machinery and other postponements, as long as money can be obtained from deluded people; but the end is inevitable, and the $25,000, or whatever sum has been put into the National Metallurgical company, has been thrown away. We have given some space to the affair, not because of its special importance, but because it is a type of schemes which are constantly coming up to defraud ignorant and credulous people, and which sometimes cater to those who ought to know better.

The Mining and Metallurgical Journal also has a go at the subject and says that for a hundred or more years, the exact science of chemistry has proved the futile searches of the alchemists for the process and means of making gold to be an impossibility. Gold we were taught was an elementary substance, which it was not possible to manufacture, except to extract from ores holding gold, and the secret of its existence and composition was summed up in the words: that gold was always gold and could not be made, and that it changed only in the condition known as coin. The transmutation of metals was classed along with the search after the discovery of perpetual motion, as to a trade proposition when suitable mature, as formulated in the chemical text books. But all that teaching is about to be numbered among the errors of the past and of an ignorant age.

Dr. Stephen F. Emmons of New York, several months ago, intimated that he had manufactured gold from silver as a scientific experiment, which was to be enlarged to a trade proposition when suitable machinery had been manufactured. The further developments are now past due. But of more recent date, the news comes from Chicago that alchemist E. C. Brice of that city, has found the long sought for discovery of the earliest chemists, and has accomplished the feat of making gold from antimony. It is intimated that on the last day of November he was to have 500 ounces for shipment to the Bank of England. The Keely motor, as a gold extractor has been eclipsed by a chemical process, in which the despised antimony of the miners and smelters is said to be the material with which to produce the golden pigs, of which Santa Antonio is said to have been the first inventor of the process, but who failed to secure a patent for prior discovery. The effect of this wonderful discovery has not been so great as to decrease the demand for prospects and gold mines as an investment, nor has the market value of gold changed, neither has it disturbed the stock exchanges. The price of antimony, and prospects and mines producing such ores are sure to be in demand in the near future, and this discovery may have a serious effect on the craze for going to Alaska in the spring to dig frozen gold in an arctic river bed; for it is better to stay with civilization and mine antimony in a mild climate.

Gold Coin.

Production from the Gold Coin is running at about 2500 tons a month, the average of the lot going $8 a ton. As the surface improvements near completion the force is being cut and the expenses reduced. A large amount of development work is kept constantly under way.

A Consideration of Those Suggested by the Committee.

CONSIDERED DISAPPROVING

Mr. Rossiter W. Raymond Gives Us Some Argument on the Subject—Criticises the Californians—There Is Nothing Exceptional About the Mineral Deposits of That State—They Scheme to Secure Capital Then Denounce It for Its Grasping Greed—Something About Following the Vein On Its Dip.

Last week the Gazette printed the proposed new mining laws. Since that time the Engineering and Mining Journal has printed an article bearing on the subject by Mr. Rossiter W. Raymond. It is given below:

The Engineering and Mining Journal of October 30th contained the proceedings of the sixth annual convention of the California State Miners' association. This association has a committee on revision of mining laws, and this committee submitted to the convention a report of somewhat disappointing character, to the effect that, although originally appointed to suggest amendments to the federal law, it had really taken no action in that matter, except to request Mr. W. S. Keyes, one of its members, to present for the consideration of the convention a report of his own, for which this particular committee seems to disclaim responsibility. Mr. Keyes having been a delegate to the mining conventions at Denver and Salt Lake last July, and being a member of the Denver committee on the revision of the federal law, presented a series of resolutions as "expressing the sense of the Denver convention, and accompanied them with an argument showing forcibly the evils of the present law but not explaining in detail the grounds, nature and operation of the changes proposed.

The resolutions then offered were referred by the convention without debate to its committee on resolutions which subsequently recommended "non-action" on the subject, "without expressing any opinion upon the merits of the question," stating as the ground of its recommendation that "the association should bend its energies to the completion of unfinished business already engaging the attention of congress at its present session, before proceeding to the consideration of new matters, covering so vast a field of discussion and probable contention." This outcome of the matter was quietly accepted by the convention, and the general impression produced by the whole episode is that the proposition for a radical reform in the United States mining law will encounter in California a rugged opposition.

On the other hand, it must be confessed that the resolutions offered by Mr. Keyes did not present a clear and clear issue. There were two ways of stating the question. A complete and carefully elaborated code might have been suggested, as was done by public land commission of 1879. Or simple propositions for the abolition of the extra-lateral right and the substitution of vertical boundary planes, the abolition of local regulations affecting acquisition of mining title, and the substitution of uniform federal rules etc. might have been formulated, without any attempt to present at this stage detailed particulars. These resolutions took neither course but mingled the two, in somewhat confusing manner. They declared the necessity of reform; called upon congress to formulate a complete mining code, covering all proceedings for title, called up the convention to create a committee to prepare such a code for congress to report; and specified several features which it ought to contain—such as a new time clause, a method of fixing the width of claims, and a provision for cutting off proceedings under the present law by a certain date. Every one of these distinctly specified features might fairly be opposed by persons friendly to the general reform desired; and it would have been impossible to get an intelligent and decisive vote on the matter at the convention without fighting over each resolution in detail. It is possible that a simple proposition might have received attention, and perhaps favor. But I must frankly confess that I do not think this would have been the case.

In the Engineering and Mining Journal for October 30th, page 512, I criticized the propositions made by Mr. Freeland, and I do not now intend to discuss them again. The significant point at present is that nearly every one of them is vigorously and plausibly (though in my judgment erroneously) opposed by a few who "large corporations" or "syndicates." If "large corporations" or "syndicates," it is somewhat amusing to note the way in which the average miner of the Pacific coast schemes and labors to secure the aid of capital and then denounces it for its grasping greed in trying to hold what it has bought, and make its investment profitable. But whether this anti-capitalistic sentiment be consistent or not, it is a factor which must be dealt with; and the only practicable way of dealing with it is to enlighten it.

The heart of the difficulty is the extra-lateral right, the abolition of which is indispensable to any effective reform of the federal law. Opposition has been made to this abolition, and the substitution of vertical boundaries, on the ground that the latter are suitable only to certain classes of ore deposits, such as the "sensibly level" copper deposits of Michigan and "some of the carbonate deposits of Idaho and Colorado," but not to large systems of parallel lodes like the Butte deposits. It would be interesting to know where these people get their knowledge of the "sensibly level" character of the Michigan copper-bearing beds, and how they would explain the fact that on these sensibly level beds operations have been carried to the greatest depth below the surface ever reached in mining. The idea which underlies the objection is the not uncommon delusion that there is something exceptional about the form of mineral deposits of California, etc., rendering inapplicable to them the simple laws of title which have been found quite satisfactory elsewhere. This delusion is merely honest ignorance, and a wider knowledge of the actual facts should dispel it.

The report of the Denver committee which was published in the Denver Tribune and Mining Journal for December 11th, as I now understand, a compromise report consisting of a part of the one proposed 20 years ago by the Public Land commission, with certain amendments and additions. It would be unfair to criticize this code as if it had been finally proposed by the committee. I will merely mention, therefore, one or two points which seem worthy of consideration.

Of course it is proposed that all mining claims located after a certain date shall be bounded by straight lines on the surface, and that the mineral rights thereof should be bounded by vertical planes passing through said surface lines. In the report of the Public Lands commission, the dimensions of such claims were not stated, blanks being left to be filled after discussion by Congress. In the present report, these blanks have been filled, and it is proposed that a mining claim may equal, but not exceed a square of 1,320 feet on the side, and may be in any shape, so that its width shall not be less than 330 feet, nor the aggregate area greater than that of the square aforesaid. This would permit a claim nearly twice the size of the maximum under the present law (to speak precisely, 40 acres instead of 20.66). I do not think such a size too large in the nature of the case; and I suppose it was suggested in the belief that an additional area should be granted to the locator, to compensate him for the loss of the extra-lateral right. The possible applications of these dimensions to ore bodies of various dips are innumerable. Pointing out that it is not required that an apex shall pass in any particular direction through the claim, but assuming that such a claim is to be located upon a regular outcropping lode (the case in which the opponents of the reform appreciate the most serious wrong to the locator), I may indicate a few of the possible applications of the square location principle, as here. If the lode dips 45 degrees it is possible to locate so as to get 1,320 feet (one-fourth mile) in length upon it by a vertical depth of 1,320 feet, or an inclined depth of 1,866 feet. Or (the ground being free from conflicting claims) a greater depth could be secured, by accepting a smaller length, the extreme being 330 feet in length, with a depth of one mile vertical, or 7,466 feet inclined.

On the other hand, if the lode dips still more steeply, say 80, then every foot of width of claim may give as a maximum two feet of inclined or 1.73 feet of vertical, depth. It is quite likely that the locator would prefer here to secure as great a length as possible consistent with a reasonable depth. The maximum would be one mile in length, with a depth of 571 feet vertical, or 650 feet inclined. As these depths are far within those now regularly reached in mining, a locator might, perhaps, prefer to sacrifice some length so as to gain depth of mine. A compromise might be made, for instance, of 2,640 feet length by 660 feet width, which would give a maximum depth of 1,142 feet vertical, or 1,320 feet inclined.

All the foregoing instances are based on the assumption that he location is so made as to lie wholly over the dip of its lode; that is, that the outcrop runs along one edge of the claim. This is, of course, an extreme supposition, representing rather the ideal which a locator would be glad to realize than what he could certainly secure before extensive developments. But it would be a fatal mistake to permit his legal rights to be differed by such subsequent developments. The one thing sought in the reform of the law is simplicity, certainty and definiteness of title from the beginning; and the only road to this end is the holding of the locator to the boundaries he himself prescribes. I do not think it would be well to vary the width of claims granted by law according to the observed or reported dip of the discovered lode. That provision of the Mexican law is permissible where the claim is practically leased only, and not sold outright. It involves the official determination of a geological fact, probably by an incompetent authority, and almost always upon insufficient evidence.

The only use that I can see in the committee's proviso that a claim shall be nowhere narrower than 330 feet is that it prevents the length from exceeding a mile. But it would be much better to prescribe a maximum length. For it may often be the case that earlier locations leave less than 330 feet free at some point; and if a purchaser is willing to take that smaller width, who is harmed thereby except himself?

I notice that the committee has retained the requirement of discovery as the ground of location. This is a pity; everybody knows that the requirement is a mockery, and is easily evaded by dishonest adventurers, while it serves to hamper honest ones. And I may repeat here the question so often asked before, and not satisfactorily answered: If any one desires to buy from the United States a piece of land, officially classed as "mineral," but not yet shown to contain any valuable mineral deposit, why should he not be allowed to pay his money and take the land?

But this article has already grown too long. I must postpone further comments on the general question, and on the committee's provisional report.

Patents of Value to Miners.

The following patents affecting the mining industry were granted during the week ending November 30, 1897:

To Amarin L. Paul of San Francisco, Cal., for pulverizing machinery, consisting of rotary cylinder or barrel mounted on a solid horizontal shaft ends or heads having recessed chambers concentric with the shaft, radial feeding ways through the cylinder walls of the chambers and a cylinder surrounding the shaft and supported upon the walls of the recessed chambers.

To Benjamin S. Church, of New York, for an apparatus for extracting gold or other precious metals from earth, etc. A combination of a tank means for feeding sand into one end and a withdrawing it from the other, one or more separators and return conduits arranged in the tank and means for elevating the sand through the return conduits and discharging it into the top of the tank.

To Stephen L. Emmens, of New York, for a process of and apparatus for removing zinc from zinciferous ores, which consists of pulverizing and roasting the ore, leaching it in a series of vessels through which the solution flows continuously, and subjecting the contents of each vessel intermittently to electrolytic action whereby the solution is rendered alternately acid and neutral or more acid and less acid in contact with each body of ore.

To Samuel J. Hallett, of Aspen, Colo., for a process of treating zinc, lead or other ores, which consists in crushing the ore to the fineness of the smallest crystal of the metallic mineral having the greatest specific gravity, and then subjecting the crushed material to the action of suitable devices for separating and concentrating it according to the gravity of its particles.

It is related as a remarkable feat of a certain royal lady of Europe that she can hold up a pin in one hand. There are plenty of weak and obscure women in this country who can twist two or three pins around one finger at the same time, and it is not looked upon as anything out of the ordinary, either.—(Baltimore American.

CHAS. F. POTTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Hagerman Bldg. Colorado Springs, Colo.

Mining Business a Specialty.

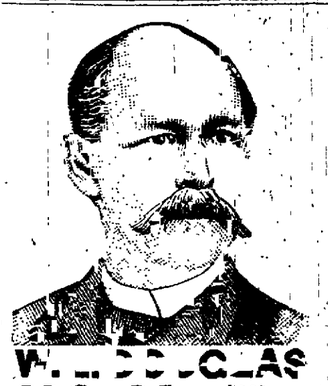
Notice is hereby given that A. C. Purdy has this day withdrawn from and is no longer a member of the Colville Investment Co.

1—First insertion Nov. 20, 1897.
Last insertion Dec. 21, 1897.

HALF RATES

Via Denver and Rio Grande railroad December 29, 31, 25, 31st and Jan. 1st for the round trip to all stations; good to return up to Jan. 4th, inclusive.

Rio Grande to Utah, California, Oregon and Montana points. Three daily trains.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 $3.50 SHOE the Best in the World.

For 11 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors. W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible at these prices. Also $2.00 and $2.00 shoes for men, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 for boys.

W. L. Douglas shoes are indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at the prices.

They are made in all the latest shapes and styles, and of every variety of leather.

If dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

OPPENHEIM BROTHERS,
19-21 East Huerfano Street.

Cool News for Farmers,....

FREE!

To every person sending us One Dollar for a year's subscription to the Weekly Gazette, we will send FREE,

The "Farm News,"

Published at Springfield, O., for one year; or

"Woman's Work," For one year, or THE FARM NEWS POULTRY BOOK, The WOMAN AND COCK BOOK, and a val

THE WEEK'S SHIPMENTS.

Shipments from the Cripple Creek district continue very heavy and there promises to be a continuation of this until the end of the year. Indeed, the prospects for 1898 starting out at the rate of over $1,000,000 per month appear to be very good indeed, indicating that there will be but little let-up from the great activity of December. Before another 12 months it seems reasonable to suppose that one or more companies will be owning their own mills and treating their own ores. At the present time this appears to be particularly applicable to the mines of Gold hill, though it is quite possible that other big mines of the camp will also go into this line of business. The Anchoria-Leland company will most likely be first in the field. The ground is purchased in this vicinity and the building will be started early next year.

Following are a few of the shipments made during the past week:

Moon-Anchor.

Shipments from the Moon-Anchor mine last week amounted to 60 tons. It was all medium-grade, smelting ore. The figures for the month of November were as follows:

Net smelter returns	$35,072.47
Operating expenses	14,140.91
Net profit	$20,931.56
Less dividend	15,000.00
	$ 5,931.56

Other expenses for surface improvements amounted to 1,000.56, leaving about $4,900 to add to the reserve fund. This is now about $100,000.

Ingham.

A good deal of development work is now being done in the Ingham, and as a consequence shipments are lighter. Sinking is in progress for another level and the property is showing up well. A new body of ore has been uncovered on the second level of the Jack G., above the stopes which have been producing so handsomely during the past few months.

Union.

A shipment of 61½ tons, $40 ore was made from the Orsha May last week. Shipments were also made from the lease on the Pike's Peak, but they had not been fully reported to the company.

Raven.

Six cars of ore left the Raven last week, being divided into high and medium-grade smelting rock.

Maton.

The first two lots of ore sent out from the Johnson lease on the Maton company during the present month went as follows:

Forty-nine tons, 2.10 ounces per ton. Gross value, $2,264.00. Net value, $1,616.56.

Fifty-seven tons, 2.12 ounces per ton. Gross value, $2,129.40. Net value, $1,555.76.

Ten more cars have been shipped but not yet heard from.

Isabella.

The figures for the month of November are as follows:

Net receipts from company's ores	$33,026.23
Royalties from lessees	1,146.81
Total receipts	$34,173.04
Total expenses	22,700.96
Net profit	$11,472.08
Cash on hand December 1, 1897	$94,701.38

Work.

From the G. E. Smith lease two lots of ore have been sent out this month which show the following values:

	Per ton.
34,308 pounds	$32.87
22,464 pounds	18.52

The first shipment from the new strike in the company's workings amounted to 66.11 pounds and averaged $32.80 per ton.

Specimen.

Close upon 100 tons of ore left the Specimen last week, but none of the returns are yet in. Shipments are being made by a number of lessees, and the above total was contributed to by eight lessees in 12 lots. The average value is estimated as being better than usual, running from $30 to $110 per ton.

Morse.

Following were the shipments from the Morse company's properties last week: From the Bird lease on the Wisconsin, 21 tons, 2.28 ounces per ton; 10 tons, 1.82 ounces per ton; 28 tons, 2.10 ounces per ton; 10 tons (estimated) 1.85 ounces per ton. From the Last Effort, 16½ tons, .62 ounces per ton.

Trail.

Tabor, Wallingford & Co., leasing on the old Trail tunnel, are making regular shipments from two veins which have been opened in the old tunnel. One of these is not more than 45 feet from the mouth, and the other about 300.

Gold Sovereign.

Returns have been received from the Love shaft, on the Gold Sovereign. One went a little over 50 ounces and the other 27 ounces. It what is known as the Love shaft nearly four feet of ore that, without sorting, assays from two to three ounces, is in sight.

Vindicator.

Crawford Brothers, leasing on the Wallace, owned by the Vindicator company, are again in good ore. In a drift run at the 175-foot level they have fully two feet of good pay and 15 or 20 tons are now piled up ready for shipment. The vein and ore body is widening out as distance is gained from the shaft.

Gold Coin.

Last month the output from the Gold Coin mine, situated right in the heart of the town, was 2,983 tons, and it averaged fully $35 per ton. The output this month will be over 100 tons per day.

Strong.

The Strong is now shipping at the rate of 12 narrow-gauge cars per day, which all goes to the smelters and will average from two to three ounces per ton. Some cars are sent out that are running even better than five ounces.

Lexington.

Hughes & Co., leasing on the Clara D., on the south slope of Gold hill and owned by the Lexington company, are making regular shipments of $30 ore. Smith & Co., working another block of the same ground, are making regular shipments, but the grade is a little better.

Pharmacist.

Lessees on the old workings of the Pharmacist sent out 30 tons of smelting ore today, getting it in the first level. The 20th level, being driven toward the Burns from the old incline shaft, is coming into three feet of ore that gives average assays of from $10 to $15 a ton, and the indications are favorable for opening a good body of ore. The Saunders vein will not be reached by the crosscut from the Himes shaft on the north end before the end of another week.

Nearly $12,000,000.

There were very heavy receipts at the mint on Friday, 6,454 ounces being deposited, of the value of $128,908. Only about $200,000 are now lacking to bring the receipts of the year up to $12,000,000, as has been predicted by the officials.

The Fluorine.

An assay taken across the entire width of the new working shaft which is being sunk on the Fluorine, on Copper mountain, was made today that went at the rate of $82 per ton, says an exchange. Assays on picked samples of the ore at a depth of 20 feet have run as high as $610. The whole south slopes of Copper and Rhyolite mountains are being thoroughly prospected.

CRIPPLE CREEK NEWS.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 13.—A most sensational strike was made today by Burton and others leasing on the Democrat property belonging to the Union Gold Mining company of Bull hill. In a 40-foot drift at the 75-foot level an 18 inch vein literally covered with sylvanite was broken into. An assay was taken and the rock went better than $800 to the ton. The mine has for some time been shipping high grade ore, 10 tons of which were sent out today.

A granite ore running from third grade to high grade sacked showing fluorine and sylvanite is what the Rigi shafts, numbers 1 and 2, on Battle mountain, are producing. The properties are owned by the Anglo-Colorado Gold Exploration company, which will unquestionably make a high-grade producer of the mine. Shaft number 2 is down 200 feet, on the two foot vein of sylvanite which runs from $18 to $50 to the ton. Some of this ore is being saved but no immediate shipment will be made until an additional 100 feet has been blocked. A large amount of stoping ground is being opened up and sensational shipments may be made from this shaft in the near future. The sacked ore comes from shaft No. 1, at a depth of 300 feet. The rich streak is only two inches in width and lies in contact with a granite formation of very low grade. The streak is being followed in the hope that it will widen out and retain its value. A shipment of ten tons of the third grade will be made from the shaft in a few days.

A New Ore House.

The new ore house that is being constructed on the Dead Pine on Battle mountain will be completed by the latter part of the week. Dennis Sullivan, lessee of the property, states that with the automatic sorting apparatus the capacity of the new bins over the old ones will be nearly doubled. This property is producing about ten tons per day of three ounce ore from the 300-foot level. Two air drills are being worked and a large amount of stoping ground is being opened up.

The Kohnyo on the Independence extension of Battle mountain is being developed in two sections. At the 140 foot level a three foot vein of $16 ore has been disclosed to the lessees. The stuff is being shipped and pays the cost of development work. The lease is supplied with a steam hoister and two shifts of men are being worked. The lessees are determined to demonstrate whether or not this vein is a continuation of the Strong vein.

Another Stringer.

McCormick and others leasing the Pembroke claim on the Lawrence townsite belonging to the Cripple Creek Gold Exploration company have opened a small stringer at a depth of 65 feet. The sorting assays from $22 to $40 per ton. These rich stringers are characteristic of that vicinity as to vein of value and quantity as ever been found on the townsite.

The Christmas mine on Bull hill will make a shipment of two cars of fine screenings expected to run better than two ounces of gold to the ton.

The Jolly Tar, adjoining the Strong mine on the south, will make a five ton shipment of high grade ore tonight.

On the new May Cone, W. B. Cook, leasing on the old workings on the Santa Rita on Squaw mountain, made a shipment of five ounce ore to one of the local samplers today.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 14.—Prospects for a rich mine on the north half of the Mary McKinney are very flattering. The block under lease to Howard and others who are doing their development work in a very thorough and business like manner. By the terms of their lease they are required to strike a hundred feet before drifting. Howard's shaft is down 80 feet and it is the intention of the lessees to start levels at the 100-foot station and then continue the shaft to 200 feet. The showing made by the vein at present depth is very encouraging. The vein averages $10 clear across its width of 18 inches and there is a streak, three or four inches across which runs better than $3,000 to the ton. As soon as the 100-foot point is reached and levels are run stoping on this ore body will begin. The recent strike made by Tummers and others on the Annie J., a Vindicator property, was more than the lessees had anticipated. Within the last eight days they have saved a carload of high grade ore that will be sent out tomorrow. The ore body has been opened and defined to the extent that hereafter the property will be a steady producer. Thomas Walton, the well known mining man who has been superintendent of the Work company's properties was appointed superintendent of the Annie J. yesterday. He feels confident that the Annie J. will be a leading producer of Bull hill within a short time.

High Grade Ore.

A carload of high grade ore is almost ready for shipment from the Burch lease of the Mary McKinney which will eclipse any past output from the property. The ore chute in the open cut 120-foot level grows richer every day, and the car now ready to be sent out will return several hundred dollars to the ton.

Rotvine and Vaine, leasing block one of the Christmas on Bull hill will send out their first shipment tomorrow since the erection of the new plant of machinery. The lessees state that with the plant of machinery they will be able to make their weekly shipments run three and 50 tons. The ore is second grade in value.

Fox Lease Sand Screenings.

The shipment of sand screenings will be made from block 5 of the Full City placer known as the Fox lease. The screenings are expected to run better than two ounces to the ton. The screenings are from a granite formation while it is in contact with the vein recently opened at the 250-foot level. Platforms for the ore have been built for temporary use until the ore chute is deemed sufficient to warrant the construction of an ore house. This shipment will be the second one since the opening of pay ore. None of the quartz has as yet been shipped.

The LaBelle is a fraction claim adjoining the Christmas property on the south and the Local Tender on the north on Bull hill. It is owned and operated by Burns and others who are making it a paying prepositon. The work is being done with a fine plant of steam mining machinery and 3 shifts are pushing the development and improvement work at a rapid rate. The vein of pay value which is two feet in width was opened in a drift from the 150-foot level and the shipments from the ore body are milling an average better than two ounces to the ton. The strata runs in a northerly and southerly direction and the management believes it to be the same rich vein that the Christmas people are stoping out with such rapidity and small cost of labor. The rock that carries the values is fluorine stained porphyry showing some sylvanite and free gold and it is in contact with a phonolite dyke of a low grade. This property is in the best of territory and occasionally has made shipments but its mention as a producer is not often heard. With several tons of sorted ore now in the bins ready for shipment and the large amount of stoping ground which will soon be opened it is safe to state that the LaBelle will be numbered among the heavy producers of Bull hill before the near future. The shipments will be made the latter part of the week to Cripple Creek sampler.

100 Tons Per Day.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 15.—The Modoc company, operating the Modoc mine on Bull hill, made a shipment of three ounce ore yesterday to one of the Pueblo smelters.

The large, rich body of ore which has been stripped in the stopings of the Gold Coin is being broken down and shipped at the rate of 100 tons a day.

The Home Run mine, on the south slope of Squaw mountain, will make a shipment the latter part of next week. The ore will run better than two ounces to the ton.

Thomas Howell, who is operating the May Queen on Bacon hill, has a two-foot vein disclosed in the 80-foot shaft which assays from two to eight ounces to the ton. A drift is being run and a portion of the ore is being saved from the drift which will be sent out next week.

Initial Shipment.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 18.—Two carloads, being the initial shipment, were yesterday sent out from the Fort Wilcox, a Copper mountain property adjoining the noted Fluorine claim. The Fort Wilcox is owned by private parties and is at present being operated under lease by Swanson and Griswold. Within the past few days these lessees have erected a large ore platform and have opened the ore body in an open cut and have a force of men at work wheeling the dirt and stone into the ore platform. The ore is worth $30 per ton. It is identical with regard to appearance and value with that of the Fluorine, being a portion of the same gigantic overflow or chimney or whatever it may prove to be. The new proprietors are pushing production at a great rate on the old Hawley workings on the Fluorine. A new sampling house has been built over the shaft in the upper workings and everything raised is being shipped. At the lower workings a large force of men is busy stripping off layers of the rock and dirt.

Dr. McGuire, who owns a number of claims in the High Park region, said to be underlaid with a whole world of low grade milling ore, reports that he has completed the foundation for a 100-ton stamp mill. It is located a mile or more from the site of the present city. High Park and nearer Four Mile creek. He says that the mill will be pushed to completion at an early date.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 21.—Twenty-five thousand dollars represents the price of a five-acre tract of ground which changed hands yesterday. D. M. Hyman, the millionaire mining man of Aspen, one of the chief owners of the great Smuggler mine, and P. E. C. Burke made the sale and J. J. Hagerman and F. D. Van Ambergh, acting for the El Dorado C. M. company, purchased the ground. The property which brought the price of five thousand dollars an acre is the Dexter, a patented half claim located on the southern extremity of Bull hill adjoining the Blue Bird, the Trail and the Colorado City, all of which are rich shippers. The development already done on the Dexter consists of a shaft 100 feet in depth, in which is disclosed a vein 8 inches wide. Another vein is also known, assays on which are $83 per ton, while in another place surface assays return $35 per ton. A force of men will go to work tomorrow breaking down ore for a shipment, and the new owners think that it will be a steady shipper from the very start. The location of the Dexter, a one of the most desirable in the district. The old Blue Bird mine, one of the earliest producers of Bull hill, which is now shiping rich ore from a depth of 400 feet, adjoins the Dexter on the north. It is believed that the vein of the former crosses the latter's ground. On the other side of the Dexter lie the Trail and the Colorado City. Both are rich and well known shippers. The El Dorado has secured a piece of ground well worth the price which was paid for it.

Work on the Fluorine.

Work on the Fluorine on Copper mountain is going on as actively as ever. There is a constant procession of ore wagons filing up and down the road, and a large force of men is at work taking out the ore. The shaft is now down almost 40 feet and the solid blocks of porphyry are literally plastered over with the ore gold. Assays from this rock indicate a value of $600 per ton. The loose dirt from the overflow of the vein is still being scooped up and shipped and both ore platforms were yesterday filled full of ore ready for the wagons. On the Wilcox, an adjoining claim, lessee Swanson is getting out ore of the same class as that on the Fluorine. Some has been saved from the Susie, belonging to the Atlanta, Cripple Creek and Creede company. There is much activity in all directions.

Joe Wood and company, leasing the south block of the Grace Greenwood, has opened up as important a body of ore as has been found in that section in a long time. The curious part of the whole proceeding is that the former set of lessees worked for a distance of 65 feet through the very body of ore from which the present lessees are making shipments, without discovering its value. The vein in the bottom of the shaft is fully five feet across and two samples taken the entire width of the vein body today gave returns of $41 and $90 respectively. The Grace Greenwood lies near the crest of Gold hill.

SAYRE-ISABELLA'S NEWS.

There Is No End to This Variety of Stock and Owners Thereof May Vote the Same.

Stamped Isabella is no more.

She died at the hour of 12 o'clock last night. No more will she be traded in; no more will she be on the big black board of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association and no longer will she be heralded by Call & Wasson!

When the Isabella Gold Mining company was organized five years ago some 500,000 shares of the stock were marked "stamped," and for a period of five years Mr. J. J. Hagerman had the power of voting that stock, though not necessarily owning the same. At that time the Isabella company owed Mr. Hagerman several thousands of dollars and it was probable with the view of giving him an opportunity of retaining control for a period of five years that the arrangement was made.

Now, however, the five years have expired and Mr. Hagerman has not the privilege of voting the stock. Stamped Isabella is a dead issue but its place will be taken by regular stock. All holders of stamped Isabella are now entitled to have their stock transferred into the regular kind. It is understood that there are still some 200,000 shares of the stock which has not been issued as such and so it is possible that the secretary's office will be kept busy during the next week or so making the required changes.

COLUMBINE-VICTOR.

The Tunnel Company Has Purchased Another Claim, Which Helps Matters.

The Columbine-Victor tunnel company has just closed the purchase of the full K. P. O. A. claim on Squaw mountain that permits it to perfect title to five of its claims lying on the tunnel line, and puts it in shape to do active business. The purchase was made from Harry Owens for a consideration not made public. The tunnel is now 1200 feet and its breast 600 feet below the surface of Squaw mountain. It has recently cut the vein known in the Squaw Mountain tunnel as No. 4, and from which the principal production has been made. An interesting geological study is presented in Squaw, and this dyke appears to furnish the key to it. None of the rich little veins that are found along the base of the mountain have so far been opened above this dyke, and the tunnel company has started a drift both ways upon it with the expectation of finding good chutes of ore at the point of intersection. The tunnel found the dyke of great width, but the values are below pay. The May B. claim of the company is located to cover 1500 feet of this dyke. Hardy & Fisher are working the Zitella of the company under lease, and the Little Maggie, covering the south extension of the Zitella vein, is being worked by A. Rounsing and A. G. Mays. They are getting assays of from $12 to $14 out of a cross-dyke opened at the surface.

A Great Improvement.

The Isabella company made a net profit of over $11,000 during the month of November. A good improvement had been looked for and the estimate of the profits were placed at about $8,000. The actual net profit is $11,472.08 and the fact will be learned with a good deal of agreeable surprise.

The figures are as follows:

Net receipts from company's ores	$33,026 23
Royalties from lessees	1,146 81
Total receipts	34,173,04
Total expenses	22,700.96
Net profit	11,472.08
Cash on hand December 1	$94,701.38

The ore product amounted to something over 1500 tons and the increase in weight and value is credited to the improved showing in the sixth, seventh and eighth levels run from the Lee shaft. As will be seen from the royalties credited the lessees are shipping some ore from the Emma. It is thought that these lessees will output at least 400 tons this month. It is coming from a two-foot vein and runs from $50 to $60 per ton. The royalty to the company on these ores is 25 and 20 per cent.

A continuation of this good showing would place the reserve fund over the $100,000 mark by the end of the year, and then it is reasonable to suppose that a fund for dividends will be started.

VARIOUS DEVELOPMENTS.

A Lengthy Report From Camp on the Company's Gold Hill Properties.

The Half Moon is now one of the big mines of the Cripple Creek district, says the Denver News, and the indications are that it will continue to grow in importance, as with every gain in depth since pay ore was first found some four months ago the quantity and quality of the ore has been improving. The gross value of the output this month will not fall below $75,000 and beginning with the first of the new year the increase over December will be fully 3 1-3 per cent.

The property lies in a gulch dividing Gold from Globe hills and both prominences can lay claim to the new bonanza shipper. Carl Johnson, a native of Sweden, is pocketing fully $10,000 each week from his lease on the south end of the property after paying stiff royalties to the Morton company and meeting all expenses connected with the operation of the property, which is being worked in a miner-like fashion. When the Geneva and Anchoria-Leland mines, situated immediately south of the Half Moon, were shipping heavily two years ago, lessees on the Half Moon were scattered over the claim 200 feet part, sinking, cross-cutting and drifting, trying to find the extension of the vein or veins which had made their neighbors on the south producers. C. G. Jackson sunk a shaft over 200 feet on the south end, from which Johnson is now hoisting 30 tons per day of $100 ore. When the shaft had reached this point his money played out and his hackers refused to put up any longer and he reluctantly gave up the fight to find the chute. Then Johnson came forward and secured the block of ground under a long time lease. He had located the vein and chute further up the hill on the Kittie M., owned by the Anaconda company and knew from its dip that he would find pay with a little greater depth. Fifty feet deeper in a little drift the chute was entered last August, and the gross output for the month was $8,000. The shaft was continued down, and at 320 feet the chute was found to be some 30 feet in length and the vein which is all pay ore is from four to 18 feet wide and averages $50 per ton without sorting. Yesterday on drifting from the 370-foot level another chute was entered, and is wider and richer than any of the upper workings.

The value of the ore marketed in September was $2,000. The first 20 days of October no mill run was taken in time was taken in putting in a new plant of machinery and erecting a new ore house and ore bins and doing dead work, but in the last 10 days of the month $11,000 worth of mine run was sent out. The November output had a value of over $10,000, and the great portion of the tonnage was mined in running drifts. The output for the first week of December was 180 tons and had a value of better than $100 per ton. Before the month is over the month is over the product on will reach 50 tons per day, and when stoping is commenced at the 370-foot level the average will run fully 75 tons per day. Other blocks of this valuable property are also being developed and the indications are that at least three other shafts on the Half Moon will be making regular shipments before the winter is over.

Dr. Doty is working the block immediately north of the Johnson shaft, and is in ore at 30 feet where the streak is from 12 to 30 inches wide that runs two ounces. Today the lessees commenced drifting in the bottom of the old shafts which were deserted by former lessees one year ago.

VARIOUS NOTES.

Approved by the U. S. Surveyor General for Colorado During the Week Ending Dec. 11, 1897.

12150, Montros—Clarence.
12212, Durango—Columbia, White City, Chicago, Alaska, Ridgeway, Mountain View, Cascade Ext. No. 1, Cascade, Ruby and Florence.
12213, Pueblo—Ella D.
2286, Leadville—Uncle Sam.
12234, Gunnison—Colchis.
12221, Gunnison—Denver City.
12231, Gunnison—Saxon.
12215, Pueblo—Murto, Bitner, Engineer, Klondyke, Big Four, Reindeer, Reindeer No. 2 and Reindeer No. 3.
12172, Denver—Horseshoe.
12261, Leadville—Klondyke.
12025, Leadville—Lexington
12242, Gunnison—New York
12241, Leadville—California, Sunburst.

Amended Work.

10961, Pueblo—Pearl and Blue Nose.
11591, Pueblo—Gold King.
8741, Pueblo—White and Blue and May Brewin.

Affidavits of $500 Expended.

8878, Pueblo—McKinney.
12143, Leadville—Be mont et al.
10104, Pueblo—Silent Friend et al.
9758, Pueblo—Champion et al.
11908, Pueblo—Dollie Mc. and Dollie Mc. No. 2.
11994, Denver—Blue Gravel placer.
9245, Pueblo—Gold Charm.
11731, Denver—The Tram mill site.

Very Light Profits.

Less profit was earned by the Elkton Consolidated company during November than for many months past. This was due in a great measure to the heavy expenses for new machinery, development work, etc., and the production was lighter by the same token.

The November figures are as follows:

Smelting ore, 718,910 pounds; gross value, $13,386.80; net value, $11,057.45.

Mill ore, 851,000 pounds; gross value, $13,690.70; net value, $8,850.75.

Totals: Net value, $19,873.20; estimated expenses, $16,000. Net profit of month's operations, $3,873.20.

MARKET LETTERS.

Elkton and Isabella.

In their last report of the week Messrs. W. P. Bonbright & Co. say:

The Cripple Creek district has furnished the chronicle with few occurrences of interest during the past week. Production continues at high water mark, fully taxing the capacities of railroads and mills; the general situation remains altogether favorable, but there have been no notable strikes or discoveries. Eyes are still turned towards Copper mountain and the northern hills, the strike in the Fluorine continuing the sensation of the camp. The lease, on this property, which has 13 months to run, together with the control of the stock of the Montreal company, its owner has been purchased during the past few days for the consideration, as reported, of $10,000. Meantime the lessees are steadily shipping, utilizing every ore wagon that can be brought into service. Lessees on an adjoining property owned by the Atlanta, Cripple Creek and Creede company, are also preparing to ship from the same remarkable overflow deposit. This Copper mountain discovery seems a really important one; and when it is remembered that the region is fully two miles north of the town of Cripple Creek and about the same distance from the nearest producing mine, its significance can be appreciated.

The next annual meeting of the Mt. Rosa company, which occurs Jan. 11, will be an important one; several factions are already struggling for the control. We do not care at this time to discuss the merits of the controversy or to rehearse the history of Mt. Rosa's checkered and unfortunate career. Whatever the trouble has been or whoever the fault, it is agreed on all sides that the Mt. Rosa company owns a territory of very great value which should long since have been developed into a great producing property. The Gold Coin affords a notable illustration of the possibilities of this immediate section of the Cripple Creek district. In a recent letter, we called attention to the fact, that on a little tract of but eight acres, taken from Mt. Rosa territory, the Gold Coin had in less than two years developed a splendid property which already ranks with the greatest in the district. Mt. Rosa still owns a tract of nearly 70 acres, practically surrounded by producing mines, some of them the foremost in the camp. Our only concern is that this fine property should be placed in the hands of a strong, competent and united management which will enter with vigor upon the work of realizing its possibilities. We will do what we can along these lines both before and at the meeting, and to this end we would be happy to receive the proxies of those of our clients and correspondents who are stockholders in the Mt. Rosa company.

Elkton has again dominated the market during the past week; transactions have been very heavy—aggregating 184,000 shares—with sharp and extreme fluctuations. The announcement that the November net earnings would not in all probability exceed $7,000 caused many holders to fear a reduction of the dividend rate and hence a lower level of market price. A selling movement was begun which increased in intensity as the week progressed, culminating on Thursday when the price was carried down to 70 cents, transactions on that day aggregating 80,900 shares. Near the close on Thursday's call the selling movement seemed to have spent its force and a recovery to 85 cents was established. Today the stock was much less active; it slowly rose to 85 cents but again declined to 83½ cents. The directors' monthly meeting called for today has been postponed, hence the dividend rate for the current month still remains unsettled. It is impossible to forecast the immediate future of this stock; but since it is doubtful whether the earnings of the company can be greatly increased during the next few months—while the ore bodies are being developed at lower levels—it seems not unreasonable to anticipate a lower price level for the stock than the average of recent months.

Salt Lake Market.

Concerning the Salt Lake market Mr. James A. Pollock says:

Although the volume of business done was unusually heavy, quotations were hardly as well maintained this week in the local mining share market as was the case last week. There were some natural reactions from high prices, and then again some of the changes were due largely to manipulation. Silver was up and down and the silver section of the market displayed no special features.

Geyser-Marion was the victim of a heavy raid, which was entirely unlooked for, and came very suddenly. Local support was especially strong, however, and the stock recovered under heavy buying to the dollar mark, only to break slightly again at the close. This last recession was not unnatural, however, in view of the rapid rise that preceded it. Well-posted people were buying and thereby showing their faith in the stock for an early and permanent recovery. A suit, in which the company is indirectly interested, involving some $5,000 worth of property, came on for hearing today. Galena was slightly stronger again. Grand Central did nothing of moment, notwithstanding reports of rich strikes at the mines. Homestake was unchanged. It is expected that Horn Silver will declare a dividend payable on Jan. 1. The mines are doing well. Little Pittsburgh was without activity.

As it became generally understood that Mammoth would not resume dividends before January at the earliest, the stock weakened and went down close to the $2 mark again. The mines are sending in some very fine ore shipments, and the company's treasury is in good condition. Mercur was stronger. The dividend books closed last evening and the stock is now ex-dividend for December. At a meeting of the directors a dividend of 18 cents was declared, and this amount will be very likely be paid regularly hereafter. Much better figures are looked for on the stock. Contrary to expectations, Northern Light did no advance, but closed at slightly lower figures. Good reports were received from the properties, and a change in the management has occurred. Ontario was featureless and closed at somewhat depressed figures, with offerings light, however. Omaha was about unchanged.

Silver King pays its regular dividend today. The stock was strenger. Swansea will also pay its dividend today. Although the stock sold higher and lower during the week it closed at about last week's figures. South Swansea closed slightly lower. It was very active during the week. Sunbeam was lower. The properties having been closed down. Comparatively little was done in Sacramento. There is more talk of an early resumption of operations at the Sunshine. Utah was somewhat stronger.

Antics of a Tame Wildcat.

A tame wildcat from the northern Minnesota woods has been sent to Mr. Mathison of 172 Randolph street. The cat, which is as large as a good-sized bulldog, and, according to the claims of its proud owner, could whip an even dozen of those iron-jawed beasts in as many minutes, is as docile as a little kitten.

The thing was captured, when so small its eyes had hardly opened, by Trapper James Wilson, whose log cabin is situated in the wilds of the Minnesota woods surrounding Sturgeon lake, and he trained it for 13 months, feeding it on cooked beef, milk and bread, and today, in its new Chicago home, it plays about the office in amusing gentleness, stands gravely in the window gazing with wonder-ing eyes out upon the street with its multitude of horses and wagons, or starts in its brisker moods on a wild career of leaping about the office. A jump of a seven-foot partition is not quite the limit of its endeavors, and a spring of 10 or 12 feet from the top of a desk to a distant stack of boxes landing without causing the pile to topple over, is one of its feats.—Chicago News.

The Market Condition.

In their last weekly letter the Crosby-Ehrich syndicate say:

The past fortnight has seen us through what has amounted to almost a panic, but we have come out with a firmer market and a better general feeling than before the excitement. Since December 1, 288,800 shares of Elkton stock have changed hands on our mining exchange, and the price was forced down to 70½ cents on the 8th instant. At that point, however, heavy buying began and the stock recovered rapidly, to 85 cents on the 10th instant, since when it has fluctuated between 82 and 84 cents per share. We believe that the stock would have advanced somewhat more had it not been that the Elkton directors did not deem it advisable to declare the usual extra 1 cent dividend for this month, owing to the unavoidable diminution in ore extraction caused by the improvements which are at present in progress in the mine. Yesterday the stock sold ex-dividend and, as a consequence, showed another slight decline.

The immediate result of the Elkton flurry was the depression of the whole market. Almost every stock in the list declined in sympathy with the slump in Elkton, but as soon as the tide turned with that stock, there was a general rally along the whole line. Isabella, Maton and Mt. Rosa are the stocks which have shown the most marked advance. In the case of the last named stock we believe that the advance is due solely to the struggle which is now going on to gain the control at the approaching stockholders' meeting.

Isabella has advanced from 20½ to 23½ in the last week. This is due to the increased output and improvement in ore at the mine. During the month of November the company shipped 1,200 tons of ore, of which 225 tons were smelting ore and netted the company $28,000. It is estimated that the November profits will amount to $11,000 or $12,000. This month the company has already shipped 300 tons of smelting ore which will probably give good returns as the same grade of ore in November. The December net profits will probably exceed $15,000. The "stamped" Isabella stock no longer exists, the voting conditions attaching to it having expired on the 5th instant. The "stamped" stock is now on the same footing as the regular stock.

The advance in Maton is easily understood. The company's production for November amounted to over $33,000 net, and the shipments so far in December indicate that the production for this month will far exceed that of November. Maton stock has been in active demand lately at from 15½ to 16¼.

To explain the recent excitement in Elkton stock is more difficult than simply to chronicle the event. Of course, a very large part of the buying and selling was the result of one of the operations of our market "riggers," the same shares appearing as sales perhaps a dozen or more times each day. We believe, however, that the real cause of the flurry was the throwing on our market of a large block of the stock to be sold at any price. This stock must have been what still remained of the last 200,000 shares of the option for 300,000 shares which we placed in Europe over a year ago, but which, it seems, was bought in by local and eastern capital after the option had passed from our hands, the actual stock never having left this city. Why the stock was sold at such low prices we cannot say, for, as far as we can learn, there is nothing in the condition of the Elkton mine to justify such a sacrifice. On the contrary, we believe Elkton to be as good a "buy" today as at any time in its history. Now as to the cause of the buying orders which came in the day after Elkton had touched 70½. It was, beyond doubt, the result of a pool or syndicate formed by the Elkton "insiders," who, knowing the conditions of the mine, availed themselves of the opportunity to buy back stock which they had sold during a temporary scare occasioned by the mistaken judgment of the former management of the mine whose ill-directed work led him to conclude that values were decreasing. That the Elkton directors and "insiders" have been buying in the stock is very good evidence that there is nothing wrong with the mine. Owing to the reduced output already mentioned the Elkton dividend for December will be only the regular 2 cents per share, the extra 1 cent having been omitted.

Newspaper ARCHIVE® .com

Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Stock Exchange.

Thursday, Dec. 16, 1897.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum	19	19½	1500
Anaconda	39	41	....
Cripple C. Con.	10	10½	10500
Elkton Con.	79⅝	79⅞	12750
El Paso	17¼	17½	4000
Favorito	....	....	....
Franklin Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Ingham Con.	....	....	....
Isabella	35	3[illegible]	2540
Jack Pot	4⅞	....	2000
Lillie	65	6[illegible]	....
Matoa	15½	15½	4500
Mollie Gibson	19½	....	....
Moon Anchor	91	92⅝	....
Pharmacist	6¾	7	....
Portland	71	72½	....
Prince Albert	....	....	....
Rebecca	....	....	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	....	1	....
Theresa	7⅛	7¼	6500
Union	14¼	14⅝	23500
Work	4⅜	4⅝	9000

Prospects.

Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	2⅞	3⅛	2000
Banner	0065	1	....
Bob Lee	....	003	....
Creede and C. C.	2⅞	3¼	....
C. C. G. Ex.	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Crocsus	0025	004	....
Des Moines	1¼	1⅝	4000
Franklin	0025	005	....
Fanny Rawlings	15½	16⅛	1000
Findley	....	....	....
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	0045	0055	5000
Ida May	....	....	....
Lexington	....	....	....
Magnet Rock	1⅛	1¼	....
Marion Gold	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	13⅞	14⅛	8850
Mobile	....	....	....
New Haven	005	1¼	....
Oriole	1	1⅛	....
Pilgrim Con.	1½	1⅝	....
Trachyte	1	1⅛	....

Unlisted.

Gold King, 100 at 40.
Six Points, 1000 at 2¾.
Six cints, 1000 at 2¾.
Fanny R., 4000 at 15¾.
Rattler, 600 at 2.
Garfield Grouse, 4000 at 3⅝, 3⅞ and 4.
Republic, 12,000 at 2⅜.
Jefferson, 2000 at 4 and 4¼.
Kimberly, 26,000 at 2½, 2⅝ and 2¾.

Friday, Dec. 17, 1897.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum J.	19	19¼	4800
Anaconda	38¾	39½	500
Cripple C. Con.	9⅞	10	8000
Elkton Con.	80¼	80¾	12750
El Paso	17½	17⅝	1500
Favorite	2½	....	....
Franklin Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	51	....	500
Ingham Con.	....	17	....
Isabella	35	35½	7000
Jack Pot	4½	5⅛	....
Lillie	65	69½	....
Matoa	15⅝	15⅞	1000
Mollie Gibson	19	20	700
Moon Anchor	90½	91½	500
Pharmacist	6¾	7	9000
Portland	68½	69¼	250
Prince Albert	....	....	....
Rebecca	....	....	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	3⅛	3½	....
Theresa	7¼	7⅜	....
Union	13⅜	13⅝	62000
Work	4¼	4½	13000

Prospects.

Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	3	3½	....
Banner	....	1	....
Bob Lee	....	0035	....
Creede and C. C.	2	2¼	....
C. C. G. Ex.	....	....	....
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
Crocsus	0025	003	....
Des Moines	1⅝	1¾	....
Franklin	0035	005	....
Fanny Rawlings	15¾	16	4500
Findley	1¼	....	....
Hayden Gold	0045	005	1000
Magnet Rock	1⅛	1¼	....
Mount Rosa	14¼	14⅝	28000
New Haven	....	1½	....
Oriole	009	....	....
Pilgrim Con.	1	2	....
Trachyte	1	....	....

Unlisted.

Copper Mountain, 1000 at 1.
Mountain Beauty, 2000 at 1.
Red Bird, 1000 at 1½.
Battle Mountain Consolidated, at 8.
Republic, 5,000 at 2¾.
Ironclad, 2000 at 3.
Buckhorn, 1000 at 1½.
Ladessa 1000 at $2.50 per 1000.
Garfield Grouse, 500 at 4 and 4¼.
Jefferson, 1000 at 4¾.
Orphan Belle, 500 at 11½.
Columbine Victor, 5000 at 6.
Kimberly, 32,000 at 2½, 2¾ and 3⅛.

Saturday Dec. 18, 1897.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum Juniata	19	19½	....
Anaconda	38¾	40¼	100
C. C. Con.	10	10⅛	4000
Elkton Con	80¼	80⅝	2300
El Paso	17½	17⅝	2000
Favorito	....	3½	....
Frank In Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	1¼	2½	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	51	69	....
Ingham Con.	16	19	....
Isabella	35⅝	35⅞	54000
Jack Pot	....	5½	....
Lillie	61	69½	....
Matoa	15⅝	16⅛	....
Mollie Gibson	18	19⅝	....
Moon Anchor	91⅝	92	....
Pharmacist	6⅞	7	....
Portland	67¾	69¼	....
Prince Albert	....	....	....
Rebecca	....	....	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	....	....	....
Theresa	7¼	7½	2500
Union	13¾	14⅛	6000
Work	4¼	4½	5000

Prospects.

Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	3	3½	....
Banner Gold	0030	1	....
Bob Lee	....	....	....
C. and C. C.	....	....	....
C. C. G. Ex.	1½	....	....
Currency	1¾	2¼	....
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Crocsus	0020	0 0	....
Des Moines	1⅝	1⅞	....
Frank In	0035	0 5	....
Fanny Rawlings	15¾	1	500
Findley	1¼	½	....
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	0045	0 55	....
Ida May	....	....	....
Magnet Rock	1¼	½	....
Marlor Gold	0020	0 30	....
Mount Rosa	14¼	1 8	18500
New Haven	0050	¼	....
Oriole	0080	....	....
Pilgrim Con	1¾	2½	1000
Trachyte	1	⅞	....

Unlisted.

Ernestine, 12,000 at $3 per 1000.
Emma-Alice, 1500 at $4.50 per 1000.
Defender, 5000 at $2 per 1000.
Ben Hur, 2000 at 2¾.
Squaw Mountain, 2000 at $3.50 per 1000.
Old Arcadia, 500 at $1.50 per 1000.
Arcadia, 2,000 at 2¾.
Goldstone, 1000, at $3.50 per 1000.
Republic, 2000 at 2¾.
Kimberley 24,000 at 2½ 2¾.

Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Stock Exchange.

Thursday, Dec. 16, 1897.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	39	....	....
Anchoria Leland	90	....	....
Argentum J.	17	20	....
Arcadia Con.	2⅝	3¼	....
Bankers	2¾	....	....
Blue Bird	1½	....	....
Cripple C. Con.	9¾	10⅛	....
Dante	6¾	....	....
Enterprise	3¾	....	....
Elkton Con.	79½	80	....
El Paso Gold	19	....	....
Fannie B.	1⅝	....	....
Favorite	2	....	....
Garfield Grouse	3¾	....	....
Gold Standard	1⅛	....	....
Gold King	35	....	....
Golden Fleece	50	60	....
Gold and Globe	2	2¼	....
Gold Crater	....	10	....
Granite Hill	2¾	3¼	....
Ironclad	3¾	....	....
Isabella	34⅝	35¾	500
Jack Pot	4⅝	5⅛	....
Jefferson	4	....	....
Matoa	14⅝	16	....
Mollie Gibson	17	....	....
Moon Anchor	91⅛	91½	....
Nugget	3	....	....
Orphan Bell	12½	....	....
Ophir	12	....	....
Portland	71	....	....
Pharmacist	6¾	7	2000
Sacramento	13⅝	....	....
Theresa	13⅝	13⅞	1000
Union	13⅝	13⅞	1050
Work	4¼	4½	....

Prospects.

Aola	....	....	....
Acacia	2¾	3	....
Alamo	....	....	....
American Con.	....	....	....
Ben Hur	....	....	....
Blue Bell	....	....	....
Buckeye	1⅜	1½	....
Bob Lee	13⅝	....	5000
Colo. City and Man.	1¼	1⅝	....
Creede and C. C.	....	....	....
Colfax	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
Des Moines	1¼	....	....
Fanny Rawlings	15¾	17	....
Flower of the West	007	0085	....
Findley	....	....	....
Gould	....	....	....
Golden Eagle	1	....	....
Golden Age	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	....	....	....
Humboldt	....	....	....
Keystone	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	14	....	....
Mutual	....	....	....
Monarch	....	....	....
Magna Charta	....	....	....
New Haven	....	....	....
Oriole	....	....	....
Pappoose	0062	0075	....
Princess	....	....	....
Ramona	....	....	....
Reno	....	....	....
Rattler	....	....	....
Republic	2⅜	2⅝	1000
Squaw Mt Tun.	2¾	....	....
Six Points	2¾	....	....
Specimen	....	....	....
Trachyte	1¼	⅞	....

Additional Sales.

Josephine, 20,000 at $5.25.
Colfax Treasure, 10,0 at $2.50.
Manchester, 12,000 at 25c.
Western Union, 2000 at $5.00.
Little Cut Diamond, 2000 at $5.50.
Cleveland, 11,000 at 75c.
Womans Gold, 2000 at $3.50.
Jupiter Jonathan, 2000 at $6.50.

Friday, Dec. 17, 1897.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	....	....	....
Anchoria Leland	....	....	....
Argentum J.	17	20	....
Arcadia Con.	2⅝	3¼	....
Bankers	2¾	....	....
Blue Bird	1½	....	....
Cripple C. Con.	9¾	10⅛	....
Dante	6¾	....	....
Enterprise	3¾	....	....
Elkton Con.	79½	80	....
El Paso Gold	19	....	....
Fannie B.	1⅝	....	....
Favorite	2	....	....
Garfield Grouse	3¾	....	....
Gold Standard	1⅛	....	....
Gold King	35	....	....
Golden Fleece	50	....	....
Gold and Globe	2	....	....
Gold Crater	....	10	....
Granite Hill	2¾	3¼	....
Ironclad	3¾	....	....
Isabella	34⅝	35¾	500
Jack Pot	4⅝	5⅛	....
Jefferson	4	....	....
Matoa	14⅝	16	....
Mollie Gibson	17	....	....
Moon Anchor	91⅛	91½	....
Nugget	3	....	....
Orphan Bell	12½	....	....
Ophir	12	....	....
Portland	71	....	....
Pharmacist	6¾	7	2000
Sacramento	13⅝	....	....
Theresa	13⅝	13⅞	1000
Union	13⅝	13⅞	1050
Work	4¼	4½	....

Prospects.

Aola	....	....	....
Acacia	2¾	3	....
Alamo	....	....	....
American Con.	....	....	....
Ben Hur	....	....	....
Blue Bell	....	....	....
Buckeye	1⅜	1½	....
Bob Lee	13⅝	....	5000
Colo. City and Man.	1¼	1⅝	....
Creede and C. C.	....	....	....
Colfax	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
Des Moines	1¼	....	....
Fanny Rawlings	15¾	17	....
Flower of the West	007	0085	....
Findley	....	....	....
Gould	....	....	....
Golden Eagle	1	....	....
Golden Age	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	....	....	....
Humboldt	....	....	....
Keystone	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	14	....	....
Mutual	....	....	....
Monarch	....	....	....
Magna Charta	....	....	....
New Haven	....	....	....
Oriole	....	....	....
Pappoose	0062	0075	....
Princess	....	....	....
Ramona	....	....	....
Reno	....	....	....
Rattler	....	....	....
Republic	2⅜	2⅝	1000
Squaw Mt Tun.	2¾	....	....
Six Points	2¾	....	....
Specimen	....	....	....
Trachyte	1¼	⅞	....

Additional Sales.

Josephine, 51,000 at $5.00 and 5.25.
Gladys A., 5000 at $2.75.
Manchester, 11,000 at 25c.
Little Cut Diamond, 2000 at $4.75 and 5.00.
Atlantic and Pacific, 3000 at $3.25.
Cleveland, 3000 at 75c.
Kimberly, 76,000 at 2¼ and 2½.
Ladessa, 1000 at $2.50.
Copper Mountain, 3000 at 1¼.
Goldstone, 8000 at $3.50 and 4.00.

Saturday Dec. 18, 1897.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	38¾	....	....
Anchoria Leland	96	....	....
Argentum J.	18	0½	....
Arcadia Con.	2¾	3⅛	....
Bankers	2¾	....	....
Blue Bird	2	....	....
C. C. Con.	9¾	10⅛	....
Dante	6¾	7	....
Enterprise	3¾	....	....
Elkton Con.	80	80⅛	....
El Paso	16⅝	17⅛	....
Fannie B.	1½	....	....
Favorite	2¾	....	....
Garfield Grouse	4	....	....
Gold Standard	1⅛	....	....
Gold King	40	4	1000
Golden Fleece	50	60	....
Gold and Globe	2	....	....
Gold Crater	....	1.2	....
Granite Hill	2¾	3¼	....
Ironclad	3⅞	....	....
Isabella	35¾	36¼	2300
Jack Pot	4⅝	5⅛	....
Jefferson	3¾	....	....
Matoa	15¼	....	....
Mollie Gibson	15	2[illegible]	....
Moon Anchor	90	92½	....
Nugget	4	5¼	....
Orphan Bell	11½	....	....
Ophir	8	....	....
Portland	68	71	....
Pharmacist	6¾	7	....
Sacramento	13	5½	....
Theresa	7[illegible]	8¼	....
Union	13½	14	....
Work	4¼	4½	2000

Prospective Mines.

Aola	....	....	....
Acacia	2⅝	....	....
Alamo	....	....	....
American Con.	0005	1¼	2000
Ben Hur	....	....	....
Blue Bell	1¾	2	....
Buckeye	1¼	1½	5000
Bob Lee	0025	003	....
C. C. and M.	1⅛	1⅜	....
C. and C. C.	....	....	....
Colfax	0025	00 0	....
Currency	....	....	....
Des Moines	1¼	1⅝	2000
Fanny Rawlings	15	15	....
Flower of the West	0072	00 5	....
Findley	....	....	....
Gould	3	1 4	....
Golden Eagle	1	1 4	....
Golden Age	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	0050	007	....
Humboldt	0050	00 0	....
Keystone	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	14⅝	15	....
Mutual	....	....	....
Monarch	....	....	....
Magna Charta	....	....	....
New Haven	....	....	....
Pappoose	0052	007	4000
Princess	1¾	2	....
Reno	1	....	....
Rattler	2	2	....
Republic	2¾	....	5000
Six Points	2¾	....	2000
Trachyte	1⅛	....	....

Additional Sales.

Kimberley, 10,000 at 2¾.
Goldstone, 10,000 at $3 per 1000.
Josephine, 20,000 at $5 per 1000.
Columbine, 25,000.
Crescent, 3000 at $1.50 per 1000.
Cleveland, 69,000 at $1 per 1000.
Montevideo, 5000 at $1 per 1000.
Chimborazo, 2000 at $4.5[illegible] per 1000.
Atlantic-Pacific, 2000 at $3.75 per 000.
Old Arcadia, 500 at $1 0 per 1000.
Woman's Gold, 1000 at $3.50 per 000.
Gilt Edge, 1000 at $2 per 1000.
Atlas Con., 5000 at $1.50 per 1000.

VALUE OF GOLD.

Mr. R. C. Brice Claims That He Can Make the Yellow Metal from Antimony Ores.

The scientific journals are poking fun at the alleged manufacture of gold. In a recent issue of the Engineering and Mining Journal an editorial says:

For some time past paragraphs have been current in the papers regarding a concern known as the National Metallurgical company, at the head of which was one E. C. Brice, who had invented a process for transmuting antimony into gold, or for producing gold from antimony ore. This company had constructed works in Chicago, that cherished home of wild cats, at a cost said to be $25,000—though we are informed that a small part of that sum would cover the cost of everything visible about the premises. About November 1st it began the work which was to give the world a new source of supply of the yellow metal. It also made contracts with reputable parties in Salt Lake for a supply of antimony ore from Utah, which was to be gradually increased to at least 100 tons a month; though Utah has not been heretofore a producer of antimony, and a good deal of development work must be done before any such quantity could be furnished. This is not an important detail, however, for whenever antimony can be transmuted into gold there is no doubt that plenty of it will be forthcoming.

In interviews published in some of the Chicago papers, Brice, the president of the company And the inventor of the so-called "process," embroidered its statements with some picturesque details. His process was a "volcanic" one and reproduced the volcanic method by which gold was originally produced and injected into the veins wherever it is now obtained with so much labor and cost. The metal, sublimed or vaporized from the ore, was to be passed through a system of tubes and finally collected on condensers and pressed into ingots. The exact amount—$2680 in pure gold—to be obtained from a ton of antimony ore was stated; and finally the reporters were informed that the company had made arrangements to ship its gold output directly to the Bank of England, since there it could be most readily turned into money. We have not, by the way, yet heard of anyone in this country, fortunate enough to possess any quantity of pure gold, who has had any difficulty in turning it into coin at our mints; but this again is a detail of minor importance.

Mr. Brice further asserted that he had not patented his process, because he desired to keep the details secret. It happens to be on record, however, that early in the present year he did make application for a patent. His specifications were at that time submitted to the director of the mint, who, at the request of the commissioner of patents, had the "process" investigated by experts in the service of the mint bureau. After very careful investigations, both with Brice's assistance and independently, these gentlemen reported that—as is generally known—nearly all antimony and antimony ores contain a small amount of gold; and that, so far from transmuting antimony into gold the inventor had simply stumbled upon a clumsy and tedious process for saving from 50 to 75 per cent of the gold already contained in the antimony. On this report the commissioner of patents rejected finally Mr. Brice's application.

Meantime matters do not seem to be working smoothly at the Chicago gold factory. The work which was begun on November 1st, and which was to turn out bullion in seven days, is not yet completed—at least no gold has been shipped. On November 28th a sample of Brice bullion, obtained from one of his assistants, assayed, according to the Chicago Chronicle, 0.04 ounce gold and 23.70 ounces silver to the ton; and it contained only a part of the precious metals originally in the antimony.

Doubtless there will be protests, changes in machinery, and other postponements, as long as money can be obtained from deluded people; but the end is inevitable, and the $25,000, or whatever sum has been put into the National Metallurgica company, has been thrown away. We have given some space to the affair, not because of its special importance, but because it is a type of schemes which are constantly coming up to defraud ignorant and credulous people, and which sometimes catch those who ought to know better.

The Mining and Metallurgical Journal also has a go at the subject and says that for a hundred or more years, the exact science of chemistry has proved the futile searches of the alchemists for the process and means of making gold to be an impossibility. Gold we were taught was an elementary substance, which it was not possible to manufacture, except to extract from ores holding gold, and the secret of its existence and composition was summed up in the words: that gold was always gold and could not be made, and that it changed only in the condition known as coin. The transmutation of metals was classed along with the search after the discovery of perpetual motion, as to a trade proposition even suitable matter, as formulated in the chemical text books. But all that teaching is about to be numbered among the errors of the past and of an ignorant age.

Dr. Stephen F. Emmons of New York, several months ago, intimated that he had manufactured gold from silver as a scientific experiment, which was to be entrusted to a trade proposition when suitable machinery had been manufactured, on further developments are now past due. But of more recent date, the news comes from Chicago that alchemist E. C. Brice of that city, has found the long sought for discovery of the earliest chemists, and has accomplished the feat of making gold from antimony. It is intimated that on the last day of November there was 6 have 530 ounces for shipment to the Bank of England. The Keely motor, as a gold extractor has been eclipsed by a chemical process, in which the despised antimony of the miners and smelters is said to be the material with which to produce the golden pigs, of which Saint Antony is said to have been the first inventor of the process, but who failed to secure a patent for prior discovery. The effect of this wonderful discovery has not been so great as to decrease the demand for prospects on gold mines as an investment, nor as the market value of gold changed, as it has it disturbed the stock exchange. The price of antimony, and prospects and mines producing such ores are sure to be in demand in the near future, and this discovery may have a serious effect on the craze for going to Alaska in the spring to dig frozen gold in an arctic river bed; for it is better to stay with civilization and mine antimony in a mild climate.

Gold Coin.

Production from the Gold Coin is running at about 2500 tons a month, the average of the lot going $14 a ton. As the surface improvements near completion the force is being cut and the expenses reduced. A large amount of development work is kept constantly under way.

[illegible]

A Consolidation of Those Suggested by the Committee.

CONSIDERED AND APPROVED

Mr. Rossiter W. Raymond Gives Us Some Argument on the Subject—Criticises the Californians—There is Nothing Exceptional About the Mineral Deposits of That State—They Scheme to Secure Capital Then Denounce It for Its Grasping Greed—Something About Following the Vein On Its Dip.

Last week the Gazette printed the proposed new mining laws. Since that time the Engineering and Mining Journal has printed an article bearing on the subject by Mr. Rossiter W. Raymond. It is given below:

The Engineering and Mining Journal of October 30th contained the proceedings of the sixth annual convention of the California State Miners' association. This association has a committee on revision of mining laws, and this committee submitted to the convention a report of somewhat disappointing character, to the effect that, although originally appointed to suggest amendments to the federal law, it had really taken no action in that matter, except to request Mr. W. S. Keyes, one of its members, to present for the consideration of the convention a report of his own, for which this particular committee seems to disclaim responsibility. Mr. Keyes having been a delegate to the mining conventions at Denver and Salt Lake last July, and being a member of the Denver committee on revision of the federal law, presented a series of resolutions as expressing the sense of the Denver convention, and accompanied them with an argument showing forcibly the evils of the present law, but not explaining in detail the grounds, nature and operation of the changes proposed.

The resolutions then offered were referred by the convention without debate to its committee on resolutions which subsequently recommended "non-action" on the subject, "without expressing any opinion upon the merits of the question," stating as the ground of its recommendation that "the association should bend its energies to the completion of unfinished business already engaging the attention of congress at its request, before proceeding to the consideration of new matters, covering so vast a field of discussion and probable contention." This outcome of the matter was quietly accepted by the convention, and the general impression produced by the whole episode is that the proposition for a radical reform in the United States mining law will encounter in California serious opposition.

On the other hand, it must be confessed that the resolutions offered by Mr. Keyes did not present a clean and clear issue. There were two ways of stating the question. A complete and carefully elaborated code might have been suggested, as was done by public lands commission of 1879. Or simple propositions for the abolition of the extra-lateral right and the substitution of vertical boundary planes; the abolition of local regulations affecting acquisition of mining title, and the substitution of uniform federal rules, etc., might have been formulated, without any attempt to prescribe, at this stage, detailed particulars. These resolutions took neither course, but mingled the two, in somewhat confusing manner. They declared the necessity of reform; called upon congress to formulate a complete mining code, covering all proceedings for title; called upon the convention to create a committee to prepare such a code for congress to act upon; and specified several features which it ought to contain—such as a new tunnel clause, a method of fixing the width of claims, and a provision for cutting off proceedings under the present law by a certain date. Every one of these distinctly specified features might fairly be opposed by persons friendly to the general reform desired; and it would have been impossible to get an intelligent and decisive vote on the matter at the convention without lighting over each resolution in detail. It is possible that a simpler proposition might have received attention, and perhaps favor. But I must frankly confess that I do not think this would have been the case.

In the Engineering and Mining Journal for October 30th, page 512, I criticized the propositions made by Mr. Freeland, and I do not now intend to discuss them again. The significant point at present is that nearly every one of them is vigorously and plausibly (though in my judgment erroneously) opposed by a few who "large corporations" or "syndicates." It "large corporations" or "syndicates." It is somewhat surprising to note the way in which the average miner of the Pacific coast schemes and labors to secure the aid of capital, and then denounces it for its grasping greed in trying to hold what it has bought, and make its investment profitable. But whether this anti-capitalistic sentiment be consistent or not, it is a factor which must be dealt with, and the only practicable way of dealing with it is to enlighten it.

The heart of the difficulty is the extra-lateral right, the abolition of which is indispensable to any effective reform of the federal law. Opposition has been made to this abolition, and the substitution of vertical boundaries, on the ground that the latter are suitable only to certain classes of ore deposits, such as the "sensibly level" copper deposits of Michigan and "some of the carbonate deposits of Idaho and Colorado," but not to large systems of parallel fissures like the Butte deposits. It would be interesting to know where these parties get their knowledge of the "sensibly level" character of the Michigan copper-bearing beds, and how they would explain the fact that on these sensibly level beds operations have been carried to the greatest depth below the surface ever reached in mining. The idea which underlies the objection in the not uncommon delusion that there is something exceptional about the form of mineral deposits of California, etc., rendering inapplicable to them the simple laws of title which have been found quite satisfactory everywhere else. This delusion is merely honest ignorance, and a wider knowledge of the actual facts should dispel it.

The report of the Denver committee which was published in the Engineering and Mining Journal for December 11th, as it now stands, recommends a code consisting of a part of the one proposed 20 years ago by the Public Lands commission, with certain amendments and additions. It would be unfair to criticise this code as if it had been finally proposed by the committee. I will merely mention, therefore, one or two points which seem worthy of consideration.

Of course, it is proposed that all mining claims located after a certain date shall be bounded by straight lines on the surface, and that the mineral rights thereof should be bounded by vertical planes passing through said surface lines. In the report of the Public Lands commission, the dimensions of such claims were not stated, blanks being left to be filled after discussion by Congress. In the present report, these blanks have been filled, and it is proposed that a mining claim may equal, but not exceed, a square of 1,320 feet on the side, and may be in any shape, so that its width shall not be less than 330 feet, nor the aggregate area greater than that of the square aforesaid. This would permit a claim nearly twice the size of the maximum under the present law (to speak precisely, 40 acres instead of 20.6). I do not think such a size too large in the nature of the case; and I suppose it is suggested in the belief that an additional area should be granted to the locator, to compensate him for the loss of the extra-lateral right. The possible applications of these dimensions to ore bodies of various dips are innumerable. Pointing out that it is not required that an apex shall pass in any particular direction through the claim, but assuming that such a claim is to be located upon a regular outcropping lode (the case in which the opponents of the reform apprehend the most serious wrong to the locator), I may indicate a few of the possible applications of the square location principle, as here. If the lode dips 45 degrees it is possible to locate so as to get 1,320 feet (one-fourth mile) in length upon it by a vertical depth of 1,320 feet, or an inclined depth of 1,866 feet. Or (the ground being free from conflicting claims) a greater depth could be secured, by accepting a smaller length, the extreme being 330 feet in length, with a depth of one mile vertical, or 7,466 feet inclined.

On the other hand, if the lode dips still more steeply, say 60, then every foot of width of claim may give as a maximum two feet of inclined or 1.73 feet of vertical depth. It is quite likely that the locator would prefer here to secure as great a length as possible consistent with a reasonable depth. The maximum would be one mile in length, with a depth of 571 feet vertical, or 660 feet inclined. As these dips are far within those now regularly reached in mining, a locator might, perhaps, prefer to sacrifice some length so as to gain depth of mine. A compromise might be made, for instance, at 2,640 feet length by 660 feet width, which would give a maximum depth of 1,142 feet vertical, or 1,320 feet inclined.

All the foregoing instances are based on the assumption that the location is so made as to lie wholly over the dip of the lode; that is, that the outcrop runs along one edge of the claim. This is, of course, an extreme supposition, representing rather the ideal which a locator would be glad to realize than what he could certainly secure before extensive developments. But it would be a fatal mistake to permit his legal rights to be altered by such subsequent developments. The one thing sought in the reform of the law is simply certainty and definiteness of title from the beginning; and the only road to this end is the holding of the locator to the boundaries he himself prescribes. I do not think it would be well to vary the width of claims granted by law according to the observed or reported dip of the discovered lode. That provision of the Mexican law is permissible where the claim is practically leased only, and not sold outright. It involves the official determination of a geological fact, probably by an incompetent authority, and almost always upon insufficient evidence.

The only use that I can see in the committee's proviso that a claim shall be nowhere narrower than 330 feet is that it prevents the length from exceeding a mile. But it would be much better to prescribe a maximum length. For it may often be the case that earlier locations have less than 330 feet free at some point; and if a purchaser is willing to take that smaller width, who is harmed hereby except himself?

I notice that the committee has retained the requirement of discovery as the ground of location. This is a pity; everybody knows that the requirement is a mockery, and is easily evaded by dishonest adventurers, while it serves to hamper honest ones. And I may repeat here the question so often asked before, and not satisfactorily answered: If any one desires to buy from the United States a piece of land, officially classed as "mineral," but not yet shown to contain any valuable mineral deposit, why should he not be allowed to pay his money and take the land?

But this article has already grown too long. I must postpone further comments on the general question, and on the committee's provisional report.

Patents of Value to Miners.

The following patents affecting the mining industry were granted during the week ending November 30, 1897:

To Almarin B. Paul of San Francisco, Cal., for pulverizing machinery, consisting of rotary cylinder or barrel mounted on a solid horizontal shaft ends or heads having recessed chambers concentric with the shaft, radial feeding ways through the cylinder walls of the chambers and a cylinder surrounding the shaft and supported upon the walls of the recessed chambers.

To Benjamin S. Church, of New York, for an apparatus for extracting gold or other precious metals from earth, etc. A combination of a tank means for feeding sand into one end and a withdrawing it from the other, one or more separators and return conduits arranged in the tank and means for elevating the sand through the return conduits and discharging it into the top of the tank.

To Stephen L. Emmens, of New York, for a process of and apparatus for removing zinc from zinciferous ores, which consists of pulverizing and roasting the ore, leaching it in a series of vessels through which the solution flows continuously, and subjecting the contents of each vessel intermittently to electrolytic action whereby the solution is rendered alternately acid and neutral or more acid and less acid in contact with each body of ore.

To Samuel J. Hallett, of Aspen, Colo., for a process of treating zinc, lead or other ores, which consists in crushing the ore to the fineness of the smallest crystal of the metallic mineral having the greatest specific gravity, and then subjecting the crushed material to the action of suitable devices for separating and concentrating it according to the gravity of its particles.

It is related as a remarkable feat of a certain royal lady of Europe that she can hold up a pin in one hand. There are plenty of weak and obscure women in this country who can twist two or three men around one finger at the same time, and it is not looked upon as anything out of the ordinary, either.—(Baltimore American.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE The Best in the World.

For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors. W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible at these prices. Also $2.50 and $2.00 shoes for men, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 for boys.

W. L. Douglas shoes are indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at the prices.

They are made in all the latest shapes and styles, out of every variety of leather.

If dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

OPPENHEIM BROTHERS,
19-21 East Huerfano Street.

Cool News for Farmers,

FREE!

To every person sending us One Dollar for a year's subscription to the Weekly Gazette, we will send FREE,

The "Farm News,"

Published at Springfield, [illegible], for one year, or

"Woman's Kingdom,"

For one year